

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

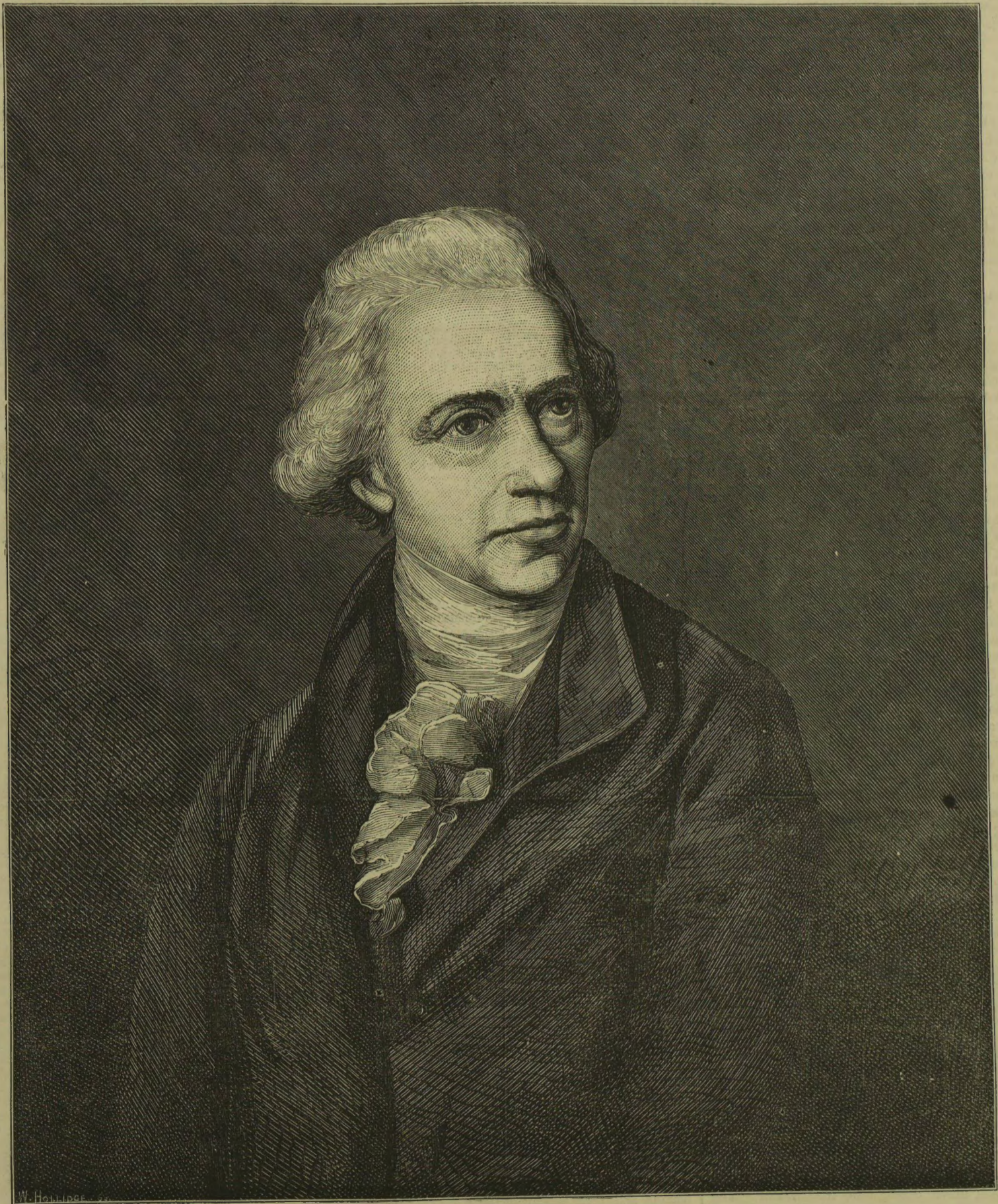


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SIR W. HERSCHEL, THE FATHER OF THE LATE SIR J. HERSCHEL.

## IRELAND.

The evidence taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Crime and Outrage in Westmeath discloses a state of things in the sister isle which must be regarded as very remarkable. It leaves us without doubt as to the improved and improving condition of the general population. The great healing measures of 1869 and 1870 have already had a beneficial operation. Crime is diminishing. The industries of the country are appreciably reviving, and widespread discontent, bordering not long ago on disaffection, is becoming fainter in its type and somewhat more circumscribed in its area. There seems better reason now than ever was the case before to believe that, so far as legislation could mitigate the lot of Ireland, it has actually begun to show that result. Of course this brightening of the sky for the Green Isle is not of so decided a character as to flash its own proof into unprying eyes. It is capable of being questioned by the sceptical, or of being missed by the indifferent. But to those who have wistfully and patiently watched for the dawning, the horizon shows that pale streak of light which may be relied upon as the harbinger of advancing day. The change which is taking place is in the right direction, and the general condition of affairs in the country, so far from suggesting or confirming despondency, warrants hope.

The same evidence, however, shows us that the plague-spot of Ribbonism has not wholly disappeared. It is locally, perhaps, more restricted than it has often been. It is no longer a flying malady, showing itself now here, now there, on the surface of the body politic. But it is certainly intense in its character. In other words, Ireland, as a whole, is not now much troubled with it; but it has fastened with virulent tenacity upon Westmeath, and upon strips of adjacent counties. Even there, however, it has been worse than it is at present, although it must be admitted that the symptoms it has exhibited of late are of an alarming character. Ribbonism used to be exclusively agrarian in its illegal and immoral operations. It interposed its vindictive arm between landlords and tenants, executing a sort of wild justice in adjusting the relations in which the law had failed or refused to mediate. The land law of last Session has seriously undermined its special vocation. Ribbonism is being pushed out of its own sphere of activity by the law of the land, and decisions in open courts are rapidly superseding the secret and tyrannical decrees of close confederacies.

It seems probable that the conspiracy is now broken up into several fragments, each of which, however, retains no small portion of vitality. They still act within the same well-known limits as to place, but not with the same definiteness of purpose, as before. They interfere with many of the general relationships of social life, evidently aiming at the establishment of an ignorant, arbitrary, and violent authority over the social affairs of the inhabitants of the district, with a view to personal gain. The system has taken the shape which in Scotland, upwards of a century ago, was rendered notorious by the misdeeds of Rob Roy, but appears to be wholly devoid of the element of romance. It prescribes not only who shall be the occupants of certain farms, but what shall be the duties of servants, of railway inspectors, and of small tradesmen. In overt acts it is, perhaps, less conspicuous than it has been; but it has established such a complete reign of terror that its hints have been effectual where it was previously compelled to resort to violence. No one, we think, can read the evidence on record without coming to the conclusion that the social confidence of the people of Westmeath has been completely destroyed by the degrading bondage to which the secret societies have exposed them. Life under such conditions is all but intolerable. Industrial prosperity and growth are rendered wellnigh impossible. Capital, as a matter of course, makes its escape as completely as it can from a scene of such insecurity. Law is paralysed. Even if there were juries who would dare to convict, there are no witnesses to testify to what they well know. The chiefs of these conspiracies are said to be within the cognisance of the constabulary; but all the ordinary bonds of social life are so disturbed that the existing machinery of law is found to be inadequate for the purpose of arresting and punishing them.

Such is described to be the state of this county and of some adjoining districts. That it is the duty of the Executive to grapple vigorously with the main causes of the evil none, perhaps, will be bold enough to deny. It may be seriously doubted, however, how far the Irish Executive Government has hit upon suitable means for achieving its purpose. There would seem to be a strong tendency, as, indeed, there almost always has been in Ireland, rather to devise more stringent repressive measures, than effectually to employ those which are put at its command. It places undue reliance upon what we may call the artillery of action than upon the skilful use of small arms. It was Count Cavour who is said to have exclaimed in the delirium which preceded death, "Not a state of siege! I will not have a state of siege! Anybody can govern by means of that expedient!" The advisers at Dublin Castle are somewhat too apt to fall back upon an equivalent remedy. They devise national measures of suppression for quelling local disturbances. Their councils tend to exalt into a sort of dignity crimes that have nothing but sheer baseness to distinguish them. They wound the self-respect of the Irish people for the purpose of putting down outrage in Westmeath. The

right to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, proposed to be committed to the Lord Lieutenant, however tenderly and reluctantly it may be used, puts in potential jeopardy a more sacred guarantee for personal liberty than the Legislature ought to intrust to any officer, except in times of grave political dangers. It is bad statesmanship to risk national humiliation for the sake of putting a temporary check upon local disorganisation. The only excuse for it, if excuse it may be regarded, is that it will not be long needed, and that it will give the time required to allow of that healthy development of national life under the influence of remedial laws which may be expected, within a short period, to throw off the disease which still lingers in the constitution of Irish Society. Whether ultimately such a justification will prove to be well founded, events perhaps alone can determine. But we may venture to express unfeigned and deep regret that administrative ability has allowed itself to be outmatched by the skill and audacity of confederates against the law, and has proclaimed its incompetency to deal with secret societies without proceeding to extremities which offend the just susceptibilities of the Irish nation.

## SIR WILLIAM HERSCHEL.

The death of Sir John Herschel is announced this week. A Portrait of that eminent philosopher and scholar will appear in our next. Meantime, we present an Engraving of the Portrait of Sir William, his father, which is in the National Portrait Gallery at South Kensington.

Sir William Herschel was born at Hanover in 1738, of a family originally Jewish, but which had, nearly a century before, been driven from Moravia on account of its attachment to the Protestant Evangelical faith. His father, Jacob Herschel, was a professional musician, who trained all his ten children in that delightful art. Two of the sons, Jacob, the eldest, and Wilhelm, the third, came together over to England in 1759. The elder of the two was bandmaster to the Hanoverian regiment of King George. The other, with whom we are concerned, was soon appointed bandmaster to a militia regiment in Durham. He became personally known to noblemen and gentlemen of that county. His studious habits made him desire to quit the barracks, and he got the post of church organist in the little town of Halifax. There he gave private music lessons for a living. He went about, for this purpose, to Leeds, Doncaster, and other Yorkshire towns. He studied, in his leisure, mathematics and metaphysics, with the Latin, Greek, French, and Italian languages, having no tutor. An occasion presented itself for his removal to Bath, then the most fashionable of English provincial towns. He went there as organist of the Octagon Presbyterian chapel. He was thirty years of age. Performing with success in public concerts, at the Pump Rooms and theatre, and conducting Handel's oratorios, he gained more than a local reputation. He made a tour in Italy, and found himself at Genoa with no money for his journey home. He gave a concert in the Casino dei Nobili, and so raised the sum wanted. It is said that he contrived to play three or four instruments at once, using his hands for the harp, and blowing two wind instruments alternately, one being fixed on each shoulder. He still persevered at Bath in his lonely scientific studies. It was by his interest in the mathematical theory of music that he was led this way. From acoustics he passed readily to optics. A small telescope fell into his hands, and the calling of the astronomer was decided.

The young enthusiast looked at the stars through his little hand-telescope. He longed for a more powerful instrument, to see more objects in the sky of night. He wrote to London, to ask the price of such a thing. It was many guineas, which he could not afford. Then he resolved to make a telescope for himself. He could make a harpsichord already. He set to work, learnt how to grind glasses or crystals, how to compound metals for the best reflecting mirror, as well as the best form and proportionate dimensions. After two or three years' labour, he possessed a Newtonian telescope of 6 ft. focus, constructed entirely by his own hands. His delight may be imagined when he first turned this instrument to scan the orbs of heaven. It showed him much that he had never seen before. But he wanted a better, and, after that, still a better, telescope, which his mechanical skill was able to provide. One of those he made for himself at Bath was of 20 ft. focal distance. He fabricated hundreds of large metal reflectors. He studied, meanwhile, the science of astronomy, with the current observations and calculations. He overtook, kept up, and outran its contemporary professors, till he achieved, March 17, 1781, the discovery of a new planet at the remotest verge of our solar system. He named it the Georgium Sidus, in honour of his King; but French astronomers have preferred to call it Herschel. We now call it the planet Uranus.

William Herschel was henceforth famous. The Royal Society voted him its gold medal. George III., who loved both science and music, while he naturally loved Hanoverians, sent for him to Windsor. He was brought to the King by Sir Joseph Banks. A residence at Clay Hall, but afterwards at Slough, with a pension of £300 a year and the office of directing a Royal observatory, was offered by the King. It was accepted, and Herschel continued in this office, as Astronomer Royal, till his death, in 1822. He was aided sometimes by one of his brothers, a good mechanic, in designing and constructing his apparatus; but his unmarried sister, Caroline Lucratia, twelve years younger than himself, having lived with him at Bath, was his constant helper, during forty years, in all his scientific researches. Miss Herschel, sitting pen in hand, noted, computed, and described, while her brother used the telescope or the sextant. She compiled arithmetical tables, catalogues of stars, and reports for the learned societies; but she also made discoveries of her own—several comets, nebulae, and stellar groups—which no one else had perceived. She survived Sir William, returning to Germany after his death, and living till 1848. Her nephew, the only son of Sir William, the late Sir John Herschel, had shown, before her departure, high mathematical genius and much also for his father's line of scientific observation. But his first astronomical work was in 1825. Sir William's widow, too, survived him some years.

Sir William Herschel, during the second half of his long life, was constantly at Slough, occupied with the unending, ever-widening, infinite survey of celestial objects. He read or sent to the Royal Society about seventy reports or notices, which are printed in its annual *Transactions*. A mere list of the titles of his contributions would fill two columns of this Paper. They relate to the improvement of optical instruments, micrometers, and other scientific tools; experiments in optics, the analysis of light-rays, and the laws of vision; the planets and their satellites, the volcanic mountains of the

moon, the climate and atmosphere of Saturn; the sun, with its light and heat; the respective motions of the bodies forming the solar system; the numbers and places of all the known fixed stars, and their comparative intensity; the nebular groups, and the conjectural unity of these amazing arrangements.

The most important of Sir W. Herschel's discoveries were made with telescopes of moderate power, having a focus of 10 ft. to 20 ft., magnifying from 60 to 300 times. But he was enabled, by a Royal grant of money, between 1785 and 1789, to produce one much larger. It had a tube nearly 40 ft. long, and nearly 5 ft. in diameter; and its great reflector was so arranged, improving on both the Newtonian and Gregorian telescopes, as to dispense with the secondary or small mirror, which had wasted half the brilliancy of the image. The observer, with Herschel's telescope, would turn his back on the object in the sky, and look direct through the lens at its image in the great mirror. On New Year's Eve, 1840, eight of Sir William Herschel's family—namely, his son, the late Baronet, with a lady and six children—all got into the enormous tube together, and sang a farewell hymn, after which its orifice was closed for ever.

Sir William Herschel received the honour of knighthood from George III., and that of the degree of LL.D. from the University of Oxford.

This Portrait of Sir William Herschel was painted by Lemuel Abbott.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent in Paris.)

Wednesday, May 17.

The cannon still thunders on two sides of the city, some huge naval guns just mounted at Montmartre contributing their sonorous booming to the general din. The pleasant village of Passy is sharing the fate of Neuilly, Asnières, Levallois, Courcelles, and Clichy, being shelled day and night by the Versailles batteries to dislodge the strong force of National Guards known to be posted there. On the southern side there is the same lamentable ruin; and this morning a shell fell in the Faubourg St. Honoré, within a few yards of the Palais de l'Elysée, and nearly a mile and a half inside the ramparts. The Committee of Public Safety, which appears to have supplanted the Commune, continues to decree, and, what is of more moment, to cause its decrees to be executed; and yet Field Marshal Thiers has not arrived to our relief, as he promised he would by this time a week or more ago. Meanwhile, our rulers are determined to make all the use they can of the short lease of power remaining to them. They have thrown down the Colonne Vendôme, and razed the hotel of M. Thiers—have sent the metal of the one to the melting-pot and the "little bronzes" of the other to the museum of the Louvre; have turned out the guardian charged with the care of the "Chapel Expiatoire," erected in memory of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and made preparations for its speedy demolition. As usual, too, they have made numerous arrests, launched some additional despotic decrees, and suppressed half a score or so of newspapers. At this moment, a few minutes before 6 p.m., a violent explosion shakes every window in the house where I am writing, and some little distance off one discerns an immense serpentine column of white smoke, the summit of which spreads out in a huge head slowly ascending in the heavens. [This explosion, we learn by telegrams, was caused by the blowing up of a cartridge manufactory in the Avenue Rapp, near the spot where the Exhibition of 1867 stood. The workpeople of the establishment number 500 in all, and are women. Many of them had left, as the hour for ceasing work was so near; but a great number were killed. The post of National Guards was blown up. The conviction prevails that the explosion is the result of an accident; nevertheless, two men have been arrested. All the windows in Grenelle, St. Germain, St. Dominique, and the neighbouring quarters were shattered.]

After several postponements the famous Colonne Vendôme, inaugurated in 1810, and constructed out of 1200 pieces of cannon taken during the campaign of 1805 from the Austrians and Russians, and not from the Prussians, as the Parisians are fond of asserting, toppled to the ground yesterday, at twenty-five minutes to six o'clock, in the presence of many thousands of spectators, who had been waiting between three and four hours for the spectacle. The event had been appointed for two o'clock, but long before that hour crowds had collected to witness the fall of the huge mass in a single piece, as had been announced. Owing to certain engineering difficulties, however, it was not accomplished till several hours later. The members of the Commune were installed in all their state in the balconies of the Etat Major of the National Guard and of the Minister of Justice, on the Place Vendôme, to witness the affair. Sentinels were posted about half way down the Rue de la Paix to prevent the crowd from approaching too close, as up to the last moment accidents were feared. After a good deal of intermittent drumming and trumpeting, and carolling backwards and forwards of officers on horseback, and the continual ascent and descent of workmen—now of the column, now of its pedestal simply—and sundry flourishes of red flags, at about half-past five the ropes were tightened, and it was evident the end was at hand. Suddenly the column was observed to lean forward towards the Rue de la Paix, then finally to fall, with a dull heavy thud, raising as it did so an immense cloud of dust. Before it touched the ground it separated into three parts by its own weight, and on reaching the bed of dung and faggots spread to receive it, broke into at least thirty pieces. The statue of Napoleon, on reaching the ground, broke off from its pedestal at the ankles, then at the knees, the waist, and the neck, while the iron railings which surrounded the summit of the monument were shivered to pieces. Shortly after the column had fallen the spectators were permitted to traverse the place to witness the wreck, but were not permitted to take away any of the broken fragments.

The downfall of the Colonne Vendôme is not the only work of destruction which the Commune has caused to be accomplished this week. In accordance with one of its absurd and tyrannical decrees, the hotel of the "bombardier Thiers," in the Place St. George's, has been demolished, after his valuable collection of works of art, consisting more particularly of bronzes of the period of the Italian renaissance, his manuscripts, and his more precious books had been seized for distribution among the national museum and libraries, and his furniture had been sent to the Garde Meuble, there to be publicly exhibited prior to its being sold by auction. The house and table linen of the Chief of the Executive Power has been presented to the ambulances, and a decree has been promulgated ordering the laying out of the ground on which M. Thiers's hotel and garden stood as a public square. By way of replying to these scandalous acts of destruction and confiscation, the National Assembly has passed a law authorising proceedings against all those who, obeying the orders of the Commune of Paris, may destroy any public or private property for thirty years after the cessation of the insurrection of Paris.

and according a like delay for the recovery of any property that may have been confiscated or stolen.

During the last few days the fighting has been energetically kept up on both sides, south and west, of Paris; still, success has almost invariably remained with the Versailles troops, which now closely invest that half of the capital not surrounded by the German forces. Following up the successes obtained last week at Issy, the Versailles have now secured possession of the fort of Vanves, which, after sustaining an incessant cannonade for several days, was finally evacuated by its garrison on Sunday. It had been violently bombarded throughout Saturday night, together with the fort of Montrouge; and at daybreak the regular troops advanced against the National Guards posted in the trenches in front of the fort, the fire of which had been extinguished. The Communists held their ground for some little while, but eventually were forced to fall back into the village of Malakoff, while the Versailles established themselves around the fort, to the garrison of which there only remained a very dangerous line of retreat, exposed to the continual fire of the enemy. One detachment availed itself of this passage, but the remainder of the garrison effected their retreat through the subterranean passages which join the fort of Vanves to that of Montrouge. On Sunday evening the fort was completely evacuated, and the Versailles took possession of it, together with twenty-four pieces of artillery which the Communists had been unable to remove.

The fort of Issy has been armed on the side facing Paris with three batteries, which sweep the enceinte from Grenelle to Point du Jour with great effect. Fort Vanves will probably be armed in the same manner, as well as Montrouge, which has been most violently attacked by the Versailles, and is soon expected to fall, if it has not already fallen, into their hands. The batteries of the regular army are now engaged in cannonading the redoubts of Hautes-Bruyères, which cover the forts Ivry and Bicêtre, and which the Versailles are anxious to secure, so as to hold the whole line of the southern forts.

Across the river, in the direction of Auteuil and Passy, the Versailles troops have been making considerable progress, having advanced to within 300 metres from the ramparts and opened a first parallel against these quarters of the capital, which have been all but completely abandoned by their inhabitants on account of the incessant bombardment that is going on. The batteries of the rampart are only able to reply to the fire of the Versailles at rare intervals, the cannonade being so violent that no artilleryman dare show himself. The famous batteries of Point du Jour have been completely silenced by the converging fire of the batteries of Fort Issy, Montretout, and the Pavillon de Breteuil, which have also demolished the armour-plated gun-boats.

The minority of the Commune have recently published a document which proves that serious divisions exist in that assembly. After announcing that they had determined to read a declaration against the Committee of Public Safety at the sitting of Monday, May 15, but which could not be held owing to the members of the majority who had named this committee being absent, they declare that they protest against any Committee of Public Safety whatever; for by creating one the Commune has declared itself irresponsible; while they, the minority, demand of the Commune to remain responsible for their acts, and not to hide themselves behind any dictatorship. They maintain that the Committee of Public Safety has no right over their electors to whom they alone are responsible; and make known to the majority that they retire into their respective arrondissements. The effect of this declaration has been to deprive all the members of the minority of any public posts they may hold; and the military commission, principally composed of them, has been reconstituted.

Colonel Rossel, formerly the Delegate to War of the Commune, and who, on the evacuation of Fort Issy by the National Guards, gave in his resignation, has disappeared, after writing a bold letter to the Commune showing them their errors and pointing out the remedy. He was accompanied in his flight by Citizen Gerardin, a member of the Commune who had been sent to arrest him for treason. Although actively sought after, neither has been discovered, and it is thought they have succeeded in escaping from Paris. The Commune has issued a proclamation accusing Rossel of treachery, and asserting that he gave up Fort Issy for bribes from the Versailles, and also a decree ordering him to be brought before a court-martial when arrested.

The Commune has decreed that every citizen is to be provided with a card, on which are to be inscribed his names, profession, age, description, residence, &c., which card must be stamped by the municipal authorities of the arrondissement to which he belongs. This measure has been taken, the Communists say, because there are so many Versailles spies within the city. A person may be asked for his card by any National Guard, and if found unprovided with it may be arrested according to the terms of the decree, and not set at liberty until he can establish his identity. Another decree orders that all trains entering Paris are to stop at the advanced post of National Guards in front of the ramparts to be examined by a commissary of police. To prevent any train endeavouring to pass without complying with these injunctions, it is announced that a formidable machine will be constructed near the ramparts to destroy it instantaneously.

Among other official documents of the last few days mention may be made of a proclamation addressed by M. Paschal Grusset to all the great towns of France, calling on them to come to the assistance of Paris; an arrêté of the committee of public safety, delegating civil commissaries to the headquarters of the three armies of the Commune; and arrêtés of the delegate to public safety suppressing numerous newspapers, several of which have, however, reappeared under other titles.

Although the blockade is becoming more strict every day, we continue to receive news regularly from Versailles. At one of the recent sittings an incident was raised by MM. Belcastel and Ternaux, who demanded of M. Thiers if he intended to employ the law in all its rigour against the insurgents when the Government returned to Paris. M. Thiers and M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, replied affirmatively, and the Assembly voted an order of the day expressing its full confidence that M. Thiers would do his duty. At the sitting of Friday last M. Jules Favre read to the Assembly the definitive treaty of peace to be submitted to their ratification. The conditions of the treaty are essentially the same as those agreed upon when the preliminaries were signed. The indemnity to be paid is fixed at five milliards of francs, from which is to be deducted 325 millions of francs, remitted by the Germans in consideration of the railway lines in Alsace and Lorraine being given up to them. The first 500 millions of francs are to be paid thirty days after the re-establishment of order in Paris; a milliard of francs during the course of the year; and 500 millions of francs on May 1, 1872. The remainder of the indemnity is to be paid on March 2, 1874. The territorial clauses remain conformably to the German demands assented to in the preliminaries. The forts and the departments around Paris are only to be given up by the German troops when the German Government judges order sufficiently re-established throughout France to guarantee the execution of

the engagements contracted by the French Government. M. Favre, in a lengthy speech, threw all the responsibility of the hard conditions upon the authors of the present insurrection in Paris.

#### SPAIN.

In the Senate, yesterday week, the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was adopted by 85 votes against 23.

Senor Olozaga has been elected President of the Congress by 161 votes against 114. The Ministerial candidates have been elected Vice-Presidents.

In Monday's sitting of the Congress Senor Moret made his financial statement. He stated that the revenue was increasing, the receipts from January to April of the present year showing an improvement compared with those of the corresponding period at last year. The Minister added that he will pay on June 20 next all the obligations of the State, including the pensions of the clergy who have taken the oath to the Constitution. Senor Moret stated that he intended submitting three budgets to the House—a budget of receipts, a budget of expenditure, and a revised budget balancing the revenue and expenditure for the past years. He estimated the revenue of next financial year at 588,000,000 pesetas, showing an increase of 105,000,000; and the expenditure at 629,000,000 pesetas, showing a decrease of 106,000,000.

#### GERMANY.

The bill incorporating Alsace and Lorraine with the German Empire has been passed by the Committee of the Reichstag. The sole and supreme control of the two provinces is vested in the Emperor of Germany and the Federal Council until 1873, when the constitution of the German Empire is to be introduced. The *German Correspondent* says upon this subject:—"No efforts, we are confident, will be spared to convince our recovered compatriots that we desire to regain their good-will and affection by kindness and liberality, and not to hold them in subjection by fear."

A full account of the Frankfurt negotiations was given by Prince Bismarck, yesterday week, in the German Parliament. Apprehensions were entertained as to whether the French Government would be inclined and able to pay the war contributions. "Serious anxiety upon this point caused me (Prince Bismarck said) to try the effect of a personal interview with the French Ministers. If we had not come to an agreement the German army would have occupied Paris either by an arrangement with the Commune or by force, and thereupon we should have required the French Government to withdraw its troops behind the Loire, and then resume negotiations. I only went to Frankfurt, with the intention of obtaining the settlement of a few pending questions—namely, the payment of the war contributions, the shortening of the delays, and the strengthening of the guarantee. But as it became manifest that a prospect existed of finally concluding peace I considered that that result would be a gain for both countries. It is true (the Chancellor added) there will be some supplementary provisions necessary respecting the carrying out of the treaty; still, a definite peace is now achieved. The terms for the payment of the war indemnity have been shortened; the first half milliard will be delivered within thirty days following the occupation of Paris by the Versailles army. With regard to the mode of payment, it has been settled that only specie, or notes of safe banks, either English, Dutch, Prussian, or Belgian, will be accepted, or first-class bills. The second payment, amounting to 1000 millions, is to be made in the course of this year—namely, by the end of December. Not till then are we bound to evacuate the forts before Paris. The fourth half milliard has to be paid by May 1, next year. With reference to the payment of the last three milliards the stipulations of the preliminaries of the Treaty of Peace will be adhered to, and the payments will be concluded on March 1, 1874. The French Government hopes to be able to satisfy our requirements." Prince Bismarck stated that a delay of ten days—namely, till May 20—had been agreed upon for the ratification of the treaty by the Emperor of Germany and the French National Assembly, and concluded as follows:—"I believe we have obtained from France all that we could reasonably expect. We have rendered our frontier safe and we have ensured the payment of the war indemnity as far as is humanly possible. More extensive demands would have entailed great sacrifices. I have every confidence that the French Government intends to carry out the provisions of the treaty, and that it will have the power to do so. The belief that it will not be possible to raise the large amount of the war indemnity is not shared by the French Minister of Finance. I entertain the hope that the peace which has been concluded will prove lasting and full of benefit, and that we shall not for a long time have to make use of the guarantees we have retained to secure ourselves against renewed aggression."

On Tuesday the German Parliament discussed and passed the bill relating to lottery loans.

#### AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

A petition, signed by twenty-eight Austrian Archbishops, has been addressed to the Emperor Francis Joseph, praying his Majesty to express to the Italian Government, through his Minister for Foreign Affairs, his disapprobation of the course taken by that Government in reference to Rome. In reply Count Beust has told the petitioners that no alteration will be made in the policy hitherto pursued.

#### RUSSIA.

The campaign against Khiva is about to open in earnest. A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the troops composing the expedition are being exercised in the use of the new breechloaders on the Berdan system; and that reinforcements are on their way to the scene of operations.

#### TURKEY.

A telegram from Pera says that 360 insurgents, captured at Seyda, in Yemen, their last stronghold, which was taken by assault, have been sent to Constantinople.

#### AMERICA.

On Monday the Foreign Relations Committee reported back to the Senate the treaty concluded by the High Joint Commission, recommending its ratification without amendment. The debate in the Senate was begun by Senator Morton speaking in favour of ratification.

Canadian opinion on the treaty is not taking a favourable tone. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the treaty has been received, we are told, with great disfavour; and in Toronto and Montreal there is a strong opposition to the proposed concession of the right of free fishery.

#### JAPAN.

Advices from Japan announce that the united clans under Satsuma maintain Mikado Satsuma as the virtual dictator, and have sent his father to Jeddo to take possession of the government.

An earthquake was felt at Honolulu on March 19; the heaviest known for fifty years.

According to German papers the first series of addresses to the King of Bavaria in favour of Dr. Döllinger has received more than 10,000 signatures. At the same time, a large number of protests against his declaration have appeared, and are still being prepared.

A few months ago it was stated, on the authority of an American newspaper, that George Hamilton Gordon, third Earl of Aberdeen, had been drowned at sea whilst sailing as chief mate of the schooner *Hera*, under the assumed name of George H. Osborne. It seems that the *Hera* left Boston on Jan. 21, 1870, bound for Melbourne, with the late Earl on board. During a heavy swell, the mate, becoming entangled by a rope attached to a sail, was jerked overboard. Captain Kent saw him, and threw him a rope, while the men hove planks towards him. He rose upon the crest of a huge wave, but raised no cry for help; and, as the vessel had little or no way through the water, there seemed a chance of saving him. There was just moonlight enough to make the scene visible. A boat was cleared; Captain Kent saw him float full two minutes; but he was beyond the reach of the rope and the planks, and disappeared amid the waves. The sea was too rough to attempt to launch the boat, and he was left to perish. Captain Kent had no idea that his mate was other than he had represented himself. He attended to his duties promptly, and was master of all he undertook. The log-book, always kept by the mate, was written up to the noon preceding his death, and was his last record. Among his effects there was not found a single scrap of writing to show that he was the Earl of Aberdeen. Captain Kent, however, had a small picture of him, which proved, it is said, that George H. Osborne and the late Earl were the same person.

#### RABBITS IN MAY.

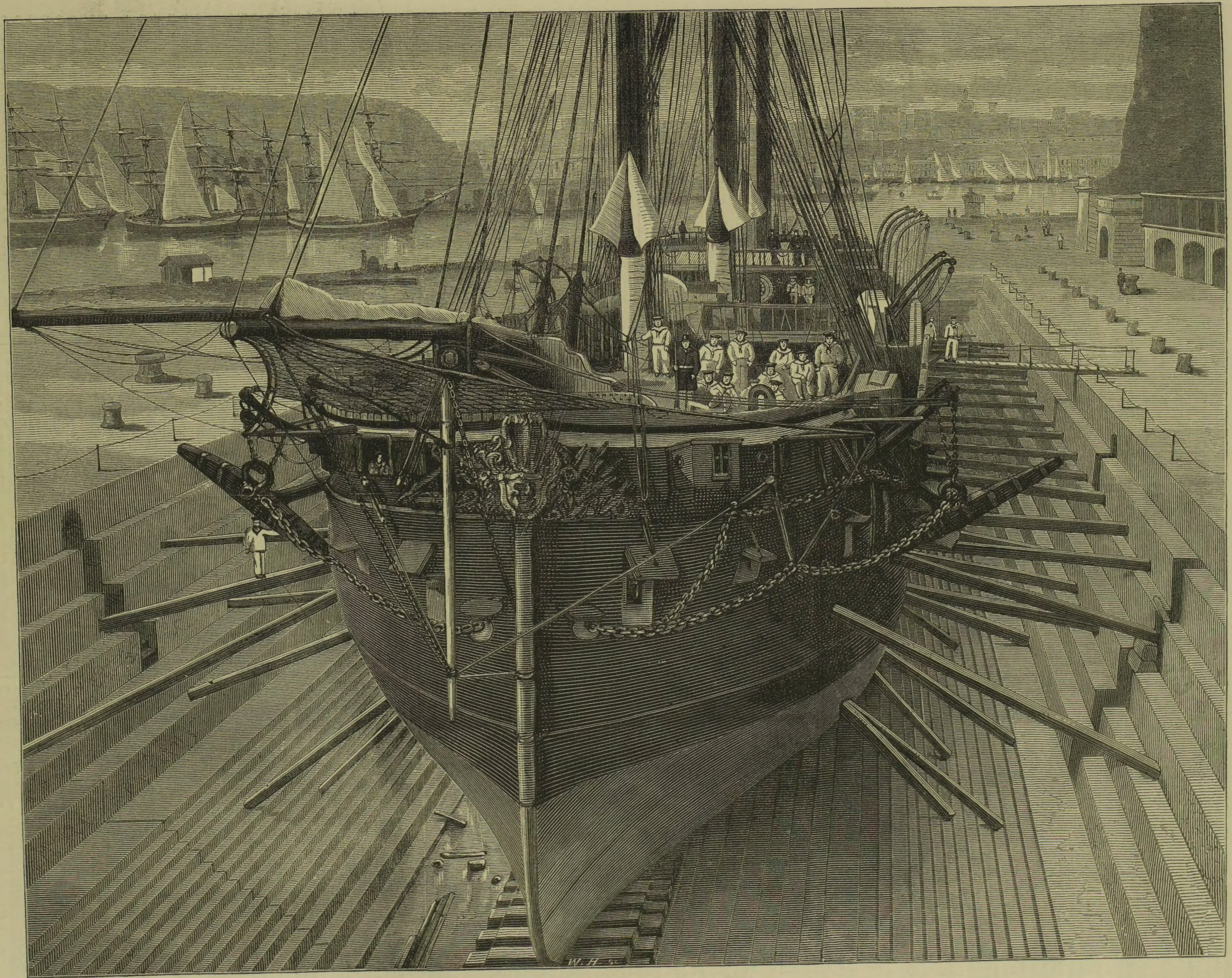
Our artist must have lived in a burrow, or by some other subterranean means have acquired his perfect knowledge of the habits of the rabbit race. The positions of the pretty furred creatures in his sketch are very natural. The old ones, with their family around them, are having a day's outing; a bright May morning has tempted them to leave their snug home underground, and to enjoy a gambol on the furze common. The sage old mother, who sits dreaming, one would suppose, while her little ones jump and play, is not so oblivious to the world around as she seems. She has her ears wide open, to catch the sound of any enemy's approach, whether four-footed or two-footed. The step of the shepherd, on his way to tend his flocks, will send all the rabbits helter-skelter, scampering back to their burrows.

We know of no animal that will repay the observant naturalist better than the rabbit. Its habits are very interesting to consider, and its frisky movements are very amusing to see. It digs a long winding cavern in a dry, loose, sandy or gravelly soil, choosing the ground with care. It likes a patch of furze-bushes around the entrance to its dwelling, not only because it eats the young shoots of furze, but that the tangled roots, and the overhanging branches, with their prickly verdure, may afford it protection. The burrow extends first downwards, a couple of feet, then curves upwards, terminating in a snug chamber, of circular form, which is always warm and dry, and which is usually placed directly underneath a bush or bank, so as not to be readily torn open at the top. The doe is a marvellous breeder, having five pairs of teats to nourish her progeny. She takes the nicest care of them, plucking with her teeth the downy fur off her own breast to make a soft bed for her children. It is well known that rabbits multiply faster than any quadrupeds of their size. A warren is wonderfully peopled; but the neighbouring farmer is disposed to wish the rabbits farther from his crops. Since the Act of Parliament, a few years ago, which made rabbits game by law, the agricultural interest has loudly complained.

#### NEW NAVAL DRY DOCK AT MALTA.

One of the most important works of its kind executed for the British Government has recently been completed and opened with great success at Malta. During many years past great inconvenience has been felt because of there being no dry-dock accommodation in the Mediterranean, where the largest class of men-of-war might be docked and repaired. The application of the screw-propeller to men-of-war of every description renders such accommodation most necessary. The new dock at Malta will be called the Somerset Dock. It is the largest naval dry dock in the world, being 7 ft. deeper than the largest at Portsmouth. Its principal dimensions are as follow:—Depth of entrance and on floor, 34 ft.; width between the copings, 104 ft.; length on the floor, 430 ft.; width of entrance, 80 ft. This dock has been about four years in course of construction, but that is amply accounted for by the peculiarity of the ground. It required much time to be spent in clearing the site. The nature of the rock in which the dock is excavated also caused great difficulty in the work. The ground was full of faults and fissures, through which the sea-water rushed in torrents. Indeed, the "grumblers" began to think it would be necessary to pump the Mediterranean dry before the work could be finished; but eight powerful pumping-engines, working day and night, at last brought the water down. The unsound stone was removed, the joints and cracks were filled up, and the dock is now one of the driest ever constructed. The cost appears large (about £180,000); but it is not really so, considering the very large outlay that was necessary to clear the ground. In fact, the site had to be created by the removal of immense masses of overburden. At the entrance of the dock a crane is fixed, calculated to lift forty tons. The engine-house contains two engines, of 60-horse power each, working three of Gwynne's centrifugal pumps. These discharge three jets, each of which is 36 in. in diameter. It also contains a drainage-engine, of about 30-horse power, to keep the dock dry by means of a powerful hydraulic pump, which also lifts the penstock and sluices. The well (about 50 ft. deep below the sea level) is 16 ft. in diameter, dug in the solid rock, as well as the tunnel, 6 ft. in diameter, connecting the well with the dock. The chamber to receive the caisson had to be built precisely under the salient angle of a bastion 60 ft. high. The new dock was opened with great ceremony and rejoicings by the Vice-Admiral Commander-in-Chief, in presence of his Excellency the Governor, and all the civil, naval, and military authorities and principal residents in the island. The finishing stone was laid by the Hon. Barbara Yelverton, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton. The Lord Bishop of Gibraltar pronounced a benediction. To commemorate the completion of a work of such magnitude and importance to the naval interests of Great Britain, it is intended to fix, near the entrance, a brass plate, with an inscription recording that the dock was designed by Colonel Clarke, R.E., in 1864, under the Administration of the Duke of Somerset; that the whole of the works were executed by Mr. Charles Andrews, member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and finished under the administration of the Right Hon. Hugh Childers.





THE SOMERSET NAVAL DRY DOCK AT MALTA.

## BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Rouen, France, Countess A. S. Leszczynska, of a son.  
On the 15th inst., at 4, Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. George Tryon, of a son.  
On the 16th inst., at Ashfield House, Marquess-road, Canonbury, N., the wife of Walter Smith, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On March 2, 1871, at Port Denison, Queensland, by the Rev. I. K. Blake, M.A., Frederick Kilner (late of Huddersfield, Yorkshire), to Marion, only daughter of the late Henry Tucker, of Sydney, formerly of Exeter, Devonshire.  
On the 16th inst., at the British Consulate, and afterwards at the Episcopal church, Pontigné-sur-Mer, by the Rev. Kynaston Groves, John Stevenson Selwyn Harvey, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., to Ellen Louisa Mary, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Garstin, Assistant Adjutant-General Peshawar Division, Bengal.  
On the 9th inst., at the parish church, Brighton, by the Rev. R. B. Matthews, M.A., Vicar of Shalford, Surrey, assisted by the Rev. James O'Brien, D.D., Incumbent of St. Patrick's, Brighton, Richard Bonradale Lloyd, of Ewell, Surrey, eldest son of the late Richard Harman Lloyd, of Upper Tooting, Surrey, to Catherine Jean Campbell, second daughter of Gilbert P. Money, Bengal Civil Service.

## DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at Rouen, France, Stanislas Raphael Michel Wieniawa infant child of Count Albert Stanislas Wieniawa Leszczynski, aged 2 days.  
On the 8th inst., at the same place, Fanny Annie, Countess A. S. Wieniawa Leszczynska, and only surviving daughter of T. O'Meara Beamish, Esq., Senior Fellow of the University of France, aged 25 years.  
On the 1st ult., at Dahlyby, in Sweden, Sophia Augusta, daughter of his Excellency Count Ranth, Minister of Gustavus III., and widow of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Baker, K.C.B., aged 81.  
On the 11th inst., at his residence in Bridgnorth, Shropshire, Thomas Branson, Esq., aged 74.  
At Tours, Indre-et-Loire, Sophie A'mée Armande, relict of the late Thomas Henry Kenney, Esq., of Ballyforan House, in the county of Roscommon (formerly of the Château de la Villière), youngest daughter of M. le Comte de Montivault, of Montivault Château, Loir-et-Cher, France, and sister-in-law of the late Lieutenant-Colonel James Fitzgerald-Kenney, J.P., of Kildogh, in the county of Galway, and Merion-square, Dublin.  
On the 8th inst., at Woolstone Lodge, Faringdon, Berks, Captain George Butler, R.N., J.P., in his 80th year.  
On the 11th inst., suddenly, at his residence, Villa Marie Louise, Nicos Adolphus Louis Lacroix, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Nice, aged 54 years.

\*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 27.

**SUNDAY, May 21.**—Sunday after Ascension.  
Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. J. Lupton, M.A.; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon, D.D.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. probably the Rev. Canon Prothero, M.A.; 3 p.m. (uncertain); 7 p.m., the Bishop of Peterborough.  
Chapels Royal & St. James's, noon, the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the House of Commons and of the Savoy; Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. F. Eslingham, Knollys, M.A.; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hesse, Preacher of Gray's Inn (Fourth Boyle Lecture); Savoy, 11.30, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal; 7, the Rev. Dr. Monsell.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, M.A., Reader in the Temple.  
**MONDAY, 22.**—Trinity Term begins. Royal Agricultural Society, noon.  
Royal Geographical Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.; dinner, 6.30 p.m.  
Royal Institute of British Architects, 2 p.m., conference; 8 p.m. (Mr. F. C. Penrose on the Decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral).  
Victoria Institute, 4 p.m. (annual address, by the Rev. W. J. Irons, D.D.).  
Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, afternoon, anniversary (the Bishop of Oxford in the chair).  
General Orthopedic Hospital, general meeting, 5 p.m.  
Royal United Service Institution (extra), 8.30 p.m. (Capt. G. H. Gardner on Naval Reserves).  
**TUESDAY, 23.**—Epsom races begin. Army Scripture Readers' Society anniversary, 2 p.m. (the Bishop of London in the chair).  
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (the Rev. Professor Haughton on the Least Action in Nature).  
Christian Evidence Society, 3.30 p.m. (the Rev. C. Row on Mythical Theories of Christianity).  
University College, 8 p.m. (Professor Cairnes on Political Economy).  
Royal Institute of British Architects: conference at 2 p.m. and 8 p.m.  
Staff College, annual dinner, 8 p.m.  
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Treatment of Sewage).  
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Peace Society, 6.30 p.m. (Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., in the chair).  
**WEDNESDAY, 24.**—Queen Victoria born, 1819. The Derby Day.  
Bishop of London's Fund: conference at 3 p.m. (the Bishop in the chair).  
Linnean Society, anniversary, 3 p.m. Geological Society, 8 p.m.  
Royal Botanical Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.  
British Archaeological Association, anniversary, 8 p.m.  
Gresham Lecture, 7 (Dr. Symes Thompson on the Water Supply of London).  
**THURSDAY, 25.**—Princess Helena born, 1846.  
Infant Orphan Asylum, Wandstead: general court, 10 a.m.  
Royal Botanical Society Exhibition, 2 p.m.  
Royal Institute of British Architects: 2 p.m. conference; 6.30 p.m. dinner.  
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Sound).  
University College, 8 p.m. (Professor Cairnes on Political Economy).  
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.  
Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on the Heart and Lungs).  
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m.  
**FRIDAY, 26.**—Oxford Easter Term ends. The Oaks Day.  
Royal Botanical Society Exhibition, 2 p.m.  
Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain Brackenbury on the Winter Campaign of Le Mans).  
Christian Evidence Society, 3.30 p.m. (the Rev. Professor Leathes on St. Paul and Christ).  
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Rankine on Sea Waves, 9 p.m.).  
**SATURDAY, 27.**—Oxford Trinity Term begins. The Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover, born, 1819. Moon's first quarter, 1.2 p.m.  
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 2 p.m. (the Earl of Harrowby in the chair).  
Army Medical Officers' Friendly and Benevolent Societies, 1 and 7 p.m.  
Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, anniversary, 1 p.m. (Lord Strathnairn in the chair).  
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Lockyer on Astronomical Instruments).  
Royal Botanical Society, 3.45 p.m.  
London Library, anniversary, 3 p.m.  
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.  
Swiney Lecture, at Royal School of Mines, 8 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Geology).

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 27.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 30	10 26	10 23	10 20	10 17	10 14	10 11

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 54 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in the day. At 10 A.M. next morning.
May	10	30.196	45.0	36.7	75	10	51.3	NNE. NE.	241
	11	30.062	45.1	37.0	75	7	53.9	NNE. NE.	75
	12	29.998	43.6	40.2	89	5	53.9	SE. NE. NNE.	297
	13	29.967	45.7	34.9	68	10	42.2	NNE. NE.	252
	14	..	..	..	..	..	40.4	NE. N. NNE.	228
	15	29.857	45.4	31.4	61	4	39.4	NNE. E.	134
	16	29.843	48.6	38.9	71	8	36.7	E. S. W. NW.	249

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—  
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.113 .. 30.137 .. 30.025 .. 29.999 .. 29.819 .. 29.867 .. 29.852  
Temperature of Air .. 47.13 .. 45.0 .. 45.0 .. 45.0 .. 47.3 .. 47.3 .. 47.3  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 42.9 .. 40.5 .. 41.5 .. 41.5 .. 42.2 .. 42.2 .. 42.2  
Direction of Wind .. NNE. .. NE. .. NE. .. NE. .. NE. .. NE. .. W.

**THE QUEEN'S PICTURE, at Mr. DICKINSON'S GALLERY, 114, New Bond-street.** Hours, Ten till Six. Admission by address card.

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1871.**  
The GENERAL PUBLIC are ADMITTED EVERY WEEK-DAY EXCEPT WEDNESDAY, from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., on Payment of One Shilling. On Wednesdays the usual price is Half a Crown.  
There are Five Entrances—one by the Royal Entrance of the Albert Hall, Two in Exhibition, and Two in Prince Albert-road.

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1871.**  
Visitors are requested to come provided with change.

## LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The THREE GUINEA SEASON TICKET Admits—  
1. To a free Avenue of Balcony Seats for all Concerts given in the daytime at the cost of her Majesty's Commissioners.  
2. To the Exhibition Galleries two hours before the public are admitted.  
3. To all the Flower Shows and Promenades in the Horticultural Gardens.

## LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1871.

On and after JUNE 1st Next, for the special convenience of Visitors from the Country, Monthly Tickets, having all the advantages of Season Tickets, will be issued, at One Guinea each, dating from the day of issue, to be had at the Chief Office, Royal Albert Hall, and of all the usual Agents.

## LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1871.

The Exhibition is Open as early as 8 a.m. to SEASON TICKET HOLDERS, or to the General Public who pay Twice the Charge of the day. The only admission for the early hour is by the Lower Entrance, in Exhibition-road.

## LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS.  
1. Architecture, Engraving, Photography, and a portion of the Water-Colour Pictures are exhibited in the Upper Gallery of the Albert Hall.  
2. Educational Apparatus and Appliances, and the International Collection of Toys and Games, are exhibited in the two Small Theatres on the Balcony Floor of the Albert Hall.  
3. Woolen and Worsted Manufactures are exhibited in the South Rooms on the First and Second Floors of the Albert Hall.  
4. The Pottery and Foreign Pictures are in the new Exhibition Galleries, facing the Exhibition-road.  
5. The Machinery in motion, the Scientific Inventions, and the British Pictures are in the new Exhibition Galleries, facing the Albert-road.

## L. ALMA TADEMA'S Picture of THE VINTAGE.

FESTIVAL, ANCIENT ROME, is a new ON VIEW at PILGERHAM and LEFEVRE'S GALLERY, No. 1A, King-street, St. James's.—Admission 1s.

## THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.

The Sixty-Seventh ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Seven. Admission 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Sec.

## INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.

The Thirty-Seventh ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, from Nine till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

## DORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-street.

—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

## PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G.

CUSINS.—FIFTH CONCERT, MONDAY, MAY 22, at ST. JAMES'S HALL. Schubert's Symphony C, Beethoven's violin concerto, Mlle. Norman-Néruda; Mozart's *Idomeneo* and *Figaro* for orchestra; Italian Symphony, Mendelssohn. Vocalists, Madame Sinico and Mr. Benham. Stalls, 6s. and 3s. 6d.; Boxes, 10s. 6d.; and Co. 63, New Bond-street; Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall; Chappell; Keith, Prowse; and Hays.

## MISS AUSTIN'S MORNING CONCERT, at the

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY NEXT, MAY 22, at Three o'clock. Under the most distinguished patronage. Vocalists—Madame Elena Lanari (her first appearance this season); Mlle. Chamerovzov, Miss Austin, and M. Tessmann Barlegh (his first appearance since his return from Italy). Instrumentalists—Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé; Violin, Mlle. Norman-Néruda; Violoncello, M. Paque; Contrabass, Signor Fiori; Mr. Louis Emanuel, and Herr Wilhelm Gaunz. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Admission, 7s. 6d.; Orchestra Tickets, 5s.; at Messrs. Chappell and Co.'s; at Austin's; and Robert W. Olivier's, New and Old Bond Streets; and of Miss Austin, 30, Hyde Park-place, W.

## MRS. JOHN MACFARREN'S GRAND MORNING

CONCERT, on THURSDAY NEXT, at ST. GEORGE'S HALL.—Mlles. Liebhart, Edith Wynne, Banks, and Julia Edson; Mr. Gardiner Reichardt, Maybrick, and Jules Lefort; Radcliff, Lasarus, Danbert, Ganz, Randegger, W. Macfarren, Bottesini, and other eminent artists.

## MR. GANZ'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT.

at ST. JAMES'S HALL, MONDAY, JUNE 5. To commence at 2.30. Artists—Mlles. Scott and Madame Mollan-Cervello, Madame Monelli, Mlle. Scallio, and Madame Viardot Garcia, Mlle. Liebhart and Mlle. Ceyola, Miss Edith Wynne and Madame Patry; Signor Gardoni and Signor Cotogni, M. Jules Lefort and Herr Stockhausen. Instrumentalists—Pianoforte, Mr. Ganz and his pupil, Mr. F. S. Southgate; Violin, Madame Norman-Néruda; Violoncello, M. Paque; Contrabass, Signor Bottesini. Conductors—Messrs. Bittel, Vera, Romano, Lehman, and Wilhelm Gaunz. Sofa Stalls, One Guinea and Half-Guinea; Balcony Stalls, 5s.; Back Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at all the principal Libraries and Music-sellers'; at Austin's; 33, Piccadilly; and of Mr. Ganz, 15, Queen Anne-street, W.

## MR. WALTER BACHE'S SEVENTH ANNUAL

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 26, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Liszt's First Concerto, E. Hat, and Les Préludes, Poème symphonique d'après Lemartine (first time). Principal (violin), M. Straus. Conductors, M. Daumenreuther and Mr. Walter Bache. Vocalists, Miss Clara Doria and Herr Nordblom. Tickets, 5s. each. Lamborn Cock and Co., 63, New Bond-street; and at the Rooms.

## SUMMER BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL,

under the direction of Mr. JOHN BOOSEY.—The FIRST CONCERT on MONDAY, MAY 29. Artists—Madame Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Barriquez, and Madame Patry; Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley. Pianoforte, Chevalier Antoine de Koutaki. Director of the Part Music, Mr. Fielding. Conductor, Mr. J. L. Hatton. Stalls, 6s.; Family tickets (to admit four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets at Austin's, St. James's Hall; Chappell and Co., New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Hays, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

## SIR JULIUS BENEDICT'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING

CONCERT.—FLORAL HALL, Covent-garden.—WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.—Under the immediate patronage of the Royal family, at which all the principal Artists of the Royal Italian Opera, and the most eminent talent, both vocal and instrumental, will appear. Full Programme is now ready. To secure the few remaining Stalls (21s.) and Reserved Seats (10s. 6d.), immediate application will be necessary at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers'; Mr. Austin's Ticket-office; at the Box-office of the Theatre; and at Sir J. Benedict's, No. 2, Manchester-square, W.

## MUSICAL UNION.—JAEEL Last Time on TUESDAY,

MAY 23.—Heermann, Violinist, from Frankfurt; with Bernhard, Waeffelehen, and Lasserre. Quartet in A, Piano, &c. (Brahms); Quartet in E flat, No. 14, Schubert; Due in D, Piano, and Solo; Schumann's *Solo*; Piano, &c. (Jaeel). Tickets, 10s. 6d., of Lamborn Cock and Olivier, Bond-street; and of Austin, at St. James's Hall.

## MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, in a SENSATION

NOVEL, by W. S. Gilbert, with Miss Fanny Holland, Mr. Corney Grain, and Mr. Arthur Cecil; and A FANCY FAIR, by Mr. Corney Grain. Every Evening, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14 Regent-square. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

## QUEEN OF LILIPUTIANS.—The Princesses FELICIE

of France (a lady in miniature, only nineteen inches high).—Fashionable LEVES DAILY, from Twelve till Two, Three till Five, and Seven till Nine. Admission, 1s.; Children, 6d.—BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly (opposite the Royal Academy).

## CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—Messrs. Moore and Burgess

have much pleasure in recording the complete success of Mr. SCHALKENBACH's truly marvellous invention, the ORCHESTRE MILITAIRE and ELECTROZITHER. Mr. Schalkenbach's performances have created the most profound astonishment, and afforded the very greatest possible delight to the densely crowded audiences that have been attracted to the hall since his debut on Monday week.

## CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—The success of Mr.

SCHALKENBACH'S ORCHESTRE MILITAIRE transcends the most sanguine anticipations of the Management. Performances will be given Every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Afternoon, at Three, and Every Night, at Eight, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, in addition to the Christy's regular entertainment.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—INTERNATIONAL

EXHIBITION OF 1871.—During the Months of May and June the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give Extra Grand Day Performances every Monday Afternoon, at Three, in addition to the regular number given in each week, on Wednesday. The order of the Performances will therefore be as follows, until further notice.—Every Night at Eight; Every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Afternoon at Three, and again at Eight.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Night at Eight;

Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and Eight, all the Year Round. The sparkling and delightful entertainment of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted such a large and fashionable audience to this Hall for upwards of Six consecutive Years, without a single night's intermission, Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days alone excepted. Visitors to London during the International Exhibition should bear in mind that they must not confound the Performances of this Company with those given by the host of imitators who go about the country assuming their title. The Christy Minstrels never have performed, never will perform, out of London. Fautouls, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Children under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Area only. Children in arms are not admitted. Doors open for Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening, at 7.30. No fees or extra charges whatsoever. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall. Places may be secured at Mitchell's, 39, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, Cheapside; Hays, Cornhill; Austin's, St. James's Hall. Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

## NATIONAL INSTITUTION for DISEASES

of the SKIN, Gray's-Inn-road and Mitre-street. Physician, Dr. Barr Meadows, 49, Dover-street, Piccadilly. Average number of patients under treatment, 1000 weekly. Free letters are available for necessitous applicants. 2, ROBINSON, Hon. Sec.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—THURSDAY NEXT (Day after the Derby).**—FIRST GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS and ILLUMINATION of FOUNTAINS.—Great Billiard Match between Messrs. Roberts, son, and J. Bennett, on a new and elegant table by Messrs. Burroughes and Watts. Offenbach's Operetta, "The Princess of Trebizonde"—Mr. J. L. Toole and members of the Gaiety Company. Band of the Coldstream Guards and the Company's Orchestral Band. Palace open for admission from Ten till Nine.

Admission, Half a Crown; or by Guinea Season Tickets. Present Issue, dating twelve months from May 1, at all Entrances and Agents.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEXT WEEK.—Grounds and Park

in great beauty. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday—Orchestral Band at 12.30 and 4; Organ (Mr. Coward), 5.30.

Tuesday—Pianoforte Recital (Mr. R. Beringer), at 1.30; Dramatic Entertainment in Opera-Room, at 3, by members of the Gaiety Company (under the direction of Mr. J. Hollingshead).

Thursday—Operetta, Military Band, Fireworks, &c. Saturday—Third Grand Summer Concert. Recital of Beethoven's FIDELIO. Vocalists—Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Einico, Signor Vizzani, Signor Rinaldini, Signor Agnati, Signor Caravaglia, and Signor Foli; with Chorus of Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane. Conductor, Mr. Mauns.

Admission—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, One Shilling; Thursday, Half a Crown.

Friday, Half a Crown, by Tickets purchased before the day; by Payment at Doors, Five Shillings; or by Guinea Season Tickets.

## HORSE SHOW, ISLINGTON, will Open SATURDAY,

MAY 27 (the day after the Oaks). The Public Judging will commence at Ten o'clock. Admission, 2s. 6d.; other days, 1s.

## HORSE SHOW, ISLINGTON.—Plans of Reserved Seats

(Numbered) may be seen and booked at the Offices of the Company, Bedford-street, Islington, N.

## HORSE SHOW, ISLINGTON.—Open SATURDAY,

MAY 27, and continue open until FRIDAY, JUNE 2. Admission on the Opening Day, 2s. 6d.; other days, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; and Gallery Box Seats, unreserved, Half a Crown.

## CARRIAGE BAZAAR, HORSE SHOW, ISLINGTON.

In the Galleries of the Great Hall there will be exhibited Carriages, Waggon, and Dog-Carts, of the newest Designs, manufactured by some of the most eminent Carriage Builders of England.

## THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. SOTHERN,

having recovered from his severe illness, will appear Every Evening in a new Comedy-Drama, written by Henry J. Byron, entitled AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN; or, the Squire's Last Shilling.—Box-office open Daily, from Ten till Five.

## ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—At Half-past Seven o'clock,

SECRET SERVICE.—Mr. William Farrer in his father's famous rôle. At Nine o'clock, POLL AND PARTNER JOE—new Nautical Burlesque by F. C. Burnard. Mrs. J. Wood will appear, supported by a large and powerful company, and will introduce the celebrated songs, "My love, he is a sailor boy" and "His heart was true to Poll." Special Notice.—On FRIDAY, JUNE 2, BENEFIT of Mrs. JOHN WOOD. Places may now be booked. Box-office, Eleven to Six.

## SALLE DE L'OPERA COMIQUE, 299, Strand.—COMEDIE

FRANCAISE (de Paris). Fondée en 1850. Programme for the Week (Every Evening at Eight).—Monday, May 22, L'Aventurière; Tuesday, 23, Le Dernier Quartier; Wednesday, 24, Mlle. de Belle Isle; Thursday, 25, L'Aventurière; Friday, 26, Le Cas de Conscience—Mercadet ou le Faiseur; Saturday, 27, Matinée Classique, at Two—Une Affiche Spéciale Donnera la Composition de Cécile Matinée—Evening, at Eight, Mlle. de Belle Isle. Bureau de Location ouvert tous les Soirs de Eleven à Five. Billets chez tous les Libraires. Acting Manager, H. Barnett.

## NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—Great

Success.—Every Evening, at 7.30, NELL; or, the Old Curiosity Shop, as performed at the Olympic Theatre. Olympic Company and Olympic Scenery, Costumes, and Appointments. The whole of the original artists in their original characters.

## ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn.

LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, TO-NIGHT. "Lulu is attracting all London."—Era, March 12. "Everybody sees Lulu, and is charmed with the spectacle, and so the wonder becomes the rage. The 'bright particular star' engages universal interest, fascinates, dazzles, and delights, while every lip is busy with its name—the soft, mellifluous name of Lulu."—Morning Advertiser.

## LULU SPRINGS, at a BOUND, 25 ft. Perpendicularly, at

the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS. Every Evening.

## LULU Accomplishes the Never-Before-Attempted Feat of

Turning a TRIPLE SOMERSAULT, at the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS. Every Evening.

## ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU

appears Every Evening at 9.45. Seats should be booked to prevent disappointment.

## ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—All the Great

Equestrian, Acrobatic, and Gymnastic Acts. Doors will open at Half-past Seven, and commence at Eight. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at Half-past Two, at which LULU will appear.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1871.

Mokanna's "final battle of despair," savage as it was, had at least a savage greatness. The beleaguers had closed in upon him, and were pouring

Engines of havoc in, unknown before,  
And horrible as new; javelins that fly  
Enwreathed with smoky flames through the dark sky,  
And red-hot globes, that, opening as they mount,  
Discharged, as from a kindled naphtha fount,  
Showers of consuming fire o'er all below.

But the undaunted holder of Neeshab still kept the white banner on high, and while "the battering engine shook the wall," he performed a hideous sacrifice of his followers, ending with self-destruction. The Commune of Paris has successfully emulated his blasphemies and his smaller cruelties, but fortunately lacked the ferocious instinct which dictated the rest. It was rather in the nature of these regenerators of society to prepare for the final tragedy by a coarse farce. The walls of Paris are shaken by the battering engines, and a representative of the Commune mounts, with monkey agility, to the top of the Vendôme Column, and, with grimace, tears the national flag to pieces. Then the column that told of the glories of France, the column which the very Germans, whose defeats were recorded upon it, treated respectfully, is pulled down, a band plays the "Marseillaise," and men in French uniforms dash their muskets on the head of the statue of Napoleon I., some offering it still baser insult. That is the final exploit of the Red Mokanna!

When the decree first went out for the demolition of the splendid monument, another proposal was made of even a more brutal character. It was declared that the remains of Napoleon I. should no longer rest in the splendid tomb in the Invalides, but should be taken out and cast into the Seine. There was hope that Versailles would have broken into Paris in time to prevent the first act of vandalism; but this hope has been baffled, and, for aught we know, the second act, which would have for the atheists of the Commune the additional charm of sacrilege, may by this time have been perpetrated. The memorial of the great soldier's most remarkable victories lies in huge fragments in the square henceforth (at all events for some hours) to be called the "International," his coffin-lid may be floating on the waters of the river "which he loved so well"—is, perhaps, being pelted with stones by a jeering *canaille*. There has been much mimicry of the first Revolutionists, and as they

tore the bodies of the Kings and Queens of France from the tombs at St. Denis and kicked the skulls about in football fashion, there seems a logical reason—and the French love logic—why similar treatment should be bestowed on the bones of France's greatest Emperor. We shall feel no surprise if a telegram apprises us that the tomb in the Invalides has been violated.

But the collapse of the Commune has come; some of its members have fled and are in hiding, and others seek to free themselves of what they called their duties. Probably many of those who commanded and witnessed the act of Tuesday afternoon will escape punishment. Their cowardice will be rewarded by their safety. But we fear that they have provoked such a spirit in the ranks of the army as will work fearful revenge upon the less guilty, because more ignorant, of the accomplices of the Commune. To Europe the destruction of the Vendôme Column seems merely a vulgar outrage, but to the French army it will seem a shameful insult. It is one. For the deeds of the army of France were the subject of the sculptures around the column, and these are cast down into dirt and trampled upon by a mob. "The army of France never dies," says one of its songs. The glories of Austerlitz are its own, and have never been forgotten. Least of all can the army afford to forget victories over the Germans, when such memories are the only compensation for a series of terrible defeats at the hands of those enemies. At such a time the mountebank patriots of Paris have chosen to throw down the column of triumph—at a time, too, when the soldiery were irritated by the obstinacy with which the Republicans had clung to defences which they were able to hold only because political considerations held back the army from storming the city. Now, therefore, that the time for the storm seems to have come, and an army of 140,000 men moves upon Paris, there may well be trembling in Belleville and Montmartre. It is not only the Imperialists of 1870 who are coming in for vengeance: it is the soldiery who inherit the traditions of the Imperialism of 1805.

We read that the artillery of Versailles has done its part, that practicable breaches have been made in the walls, and that the quarter near them has been so bombarded that all the defenders have been driven away, and men in the camp wonder what new reason the politicians have found for delaying the assault. The wonder is shared by those who have always sought to believe that French statesmen are equal to the work that is set before them. There can be no longer any hope that the Reds will surrender. The shell-storms send them to cover, but they have barricades, lurking places, and plenty of cannon and ammunition. We are told of mines to be sprung, of torpedoed to be fired, of churches to be blown into the air—nay, of a reproduction in Paris of the scene at Moscow. There may be brag and wild fable in much of this, but we take it to signify that the Red Republicans intend to fight out the struggle in the streets and from the houses. Anything more dreadful than the contest will probably be we cannot imagine; but equally we are unable to imagine a reason for delaying it. The final swoop must now be made; and, if ordinary military skill be shown by the Versailles leaders, the barricades will be turned, not taken, and artillery will do the rest. There ought not to be, we think, great losses on the part of the army. We are quite sure that if the Germans had to complete the work they would do it at no great loss of life in their own ranks. But it may be more difficult to keep the fiery and revengeful soldiery of France in check. The last news is that they fell upon a large body of insurgents who made an advance upon Neuilly, and that the regulars would not fire, but got to work with the bayonet, and—took no prisoners. If that be a foretaste of what is coming on the Reds in the city, Humanity will veil her eyes and turn away from the scene which we may have to describe when next we write.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen received Sir William Jenner, on Saturday last, at Windsor Castle, upon his return from Gotha, and learnt the gratifying intelligence that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg is progressing favourably. Sir William Jenner afterwards left the castle for London. Prince Leopold came to London. M. and Madame Viguer had the honour of performing on the violin and pianoforte before her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Dean of Windsor officiated, and administered the sacrament of the holy communion.

On Monday a deputation of the Corporation of the borough of Windsor attended at the castle and presented to the Queen a congratulatory address upon the marriage of Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, to which her Majesty made a gracious reply. Sir Francis Grant, R.A., and Mr. J. P. Knight, R.A., arrived at the castle, and presented to the Queen the report of the Royal Academy for the year 1870, and laid before her Majesty the diplomas of Mr. H. T. Wells and Mr. R. Ansdell, newly-elected Academicians, for signature.

On Tuesday Prince Arthur arrived at the castle. The Queen held a Council, at which were present the Earl of Kimberley, Viscount Halifax, Viscount Sydney, the Right Hon. W. E. Cardwell, and the Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton. Prince Arthur and Earl Cowper were introduced at the Council, and sworn in members of the Privy Council, and took their seats at the board accordingly. The several members of the Council had audience of her Majesty. Mr. Arthur Helps was Clerk of the Council.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Sutherland, Earl and Countess Percy, Earl and Countess Russell and Lady Agatha Russell, Lady Sophia Macnamara, Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Mr. R. B. Morier, C.B., and Miss Anson have dined with the Queen at the castle.

On Wednesday her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, left the castle en route

for Balmoral. The suite in attendance consisted of the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Colonel H. Ponsonby, Major-General Viscount Bridport, Dr. Hoffmeister, and Mr. H. Collins. The Queen travelled in a state saloon by a special train provided by the London and North-Western Railway Company, leaving Windsor at five minutes to eight o'clock p.m. Her Majesty partook of tea at Leamington, and breakfasted at Perth on Thursday morning, when the Duchess Dowage of Athole joined the Queen as Lady in Waiting. The journey was afterwards continued to Ballater, whence her Majesty posted to Balmoral.

Viscount Torrington has succeeded Lord Lurgan as Lord in Waiting to the Queen.

A state ball was given, at Buckingham Palace, yesterday (Friday).

A state concert will be given on June 21, a state breakfast on June 23, and a state ball on June 27, at Buckingham Palace.

#### THE QUEEN'S LEVÉE.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held, on Saturday last, at St. James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty. Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince John of Glücksburg were present at the Levée. The chief members of the Diplomatic Corps were in attendance. Upwards of 200 presentations were made to the Prince.

#### STATE CONCERT.

By command of the Queen, a state concert was given, on Monday, at Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince and Princess Teck were present. Besides the Royal party, there were more than 600 distinguished guests. The artists were Mesdames Adeline Patti and Trebelli-Bettini, Mdle. Titiens, Signori Mario, Bagagiolo and Bettini, Herr Julius Stockhausen, and Mr. John Thomas. The band and chorus, consisting of upwards of 160 performers, were selected from the Italian Operas, the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, and her Majesty's private band, conducted by Mr. W. G. Cousins.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales has continued at Sandringham House during the week. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince John of Glücksburg, visited the Count and Countess of Paris, on Thursday week, at Twickenham, and remained to luncheon. In the evening his Royal Highness went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. On the following day the Prince and Prince John of Glücksburg dined with Mr. and Mrs. Petre at their residence in Berkeley-square. On Saturday last his Royal Highness held a Levée; and afterwards, with Prince John of Glücksburg, left town for Sandringham. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at Sandringham church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow, M.A., officiated. On Monday the Prince and Prince John of Glücksburg returned to town from Sandringham, his Royal Highness being present at the state concert. On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by Prince John of Glücksburg, presided at the anniversary festival, given at the London Tavern, in aid of the Earlswold Asylum for Idiots. The Countess of Morton has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey as Lady in Waiting on the Princess.

#### THE COUNT AND COUNTESS OF FLANDERS.

The Count and Countess of Flanders visited the South Kensington Museum and the International Exhibition yesterday (Friday) week. The Prince of Wales visited their Royal Highnesses at Claridge's Hotel. In the evening the Count and Countess went to the Haymarket Theatre. On Saturday last their Royal Highnesses visited the Royal Academy, Burlington House, and dined with M. and Madame Van de Weyer at their residence in Arlington-street. On Sunday the Count and Countess attended Divine service at the Roman Catholic chapel, Farm-street, and afterwards drove to Bushey Park and partook of luncheon with the Duke de Nemours, and subsequently dined with Baron and Baroness Lionel de Rothschild at their residence in Piccadilly. On Monday their Royal Highnesses visited the International Exhibition, and afterwards partook of luncheon with Earl and Countess Dudley at Dudley House, Park-lane, and also visited Earl and Countess Granville at their residence in Bruton-street. In the evening the Count and Countess dined with the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House, and afterwards were present at the state concert at Buckingham Palace. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses left London upon their return to Brussels. The Count and Countess travelled by the mail express from Charing-cross to Dover, whence their Royal Highnesses embarked for Ostend. The Count and Countess received a large number of Royal and distinguished persons previously to their departure.

The Duke of Devonshire gave an evening party, on Wednesday, at Devonshire House. The Duchess of Marlborough had a dancing party, on Wednesday, at the family mansion in St. James's-square. The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland had a dinner party, on Saturday last, at Cleveland House. The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford had a dinner party, on Saturday last, at their residence in Connaught-place. The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde had a dinner party on Wednesday, at their residence in Stratton-street. Earl and Countess Brownlow had a dinner party, on Tuesday, at their residence in Belgrave-square. Viscountess Combermere had a dinner and an evening party, on Tuesday, at her residence in Belgrave-square. Mrs. Goschen gave a ball, on Wednesday, at the First Lord's official residence at the Admiralty.

Mr. Bright has left Rochdale for Dolmally, Scotland.

The King of the Belgians has conferred on Sir John Bowring the star of Grand Officer of the Order of Leopold.

Rear-Admiral Edmund Heathcote has been appointed Flag Officer at Cork, vice Rear-Admiral Forbes.

From April 1 to the 13th inst. the Exchequer receipts amounted to £6,938,970, and the expenditure to £8,966,500. The balance in the Bank on Saturday last was £3,923,669.

The British and Foreign Sailors' Society has received donations of £100 from the London Corporation and 50 gs. from the Company of Fishmongers.

The *Morning Post* says that it is not the intention of the Postmaster-General to insist upon the regulation forbidding the keepers of receiving-houses from purchasing postage-stamps, which was to come into force on July 1.

The Duke of Sutherland's railway between Golspie and Helmsdale was opened on Tuesday. The length of the line is seventeen miles, and it has been constructed at the sole expense of the Duke. The Duke was entertained at a banquet at Helmsdale in honour of the event, and was on his arrival from Helmsdale presented with an address, thanking him for his patriotic enterprise in extending railway communication to the north. At the banquet his Grace expressed a hope that the line through Caithness to Wick would soon be commenced. Towards this line his Grace has subscribed £60,000.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Rev. B. Oswald Sharp acknowledges the receipt of £2000 for the Smithfield Martyrs' Memorial Church.

Mr. E. J. Poynter, A.R.A., has been appointed Slade Professor of Fine Art at University College.

The members of the Navy Club dined together, on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms—Admiral Sir Alexander Milne in the chair.

Field Marshal and Lady Gomm, on Wednesday afternoon, opened the new school and playground of the Boys' Home, in Regent's Park-road.

The annual conversazione of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held, on Wednesday evening, at the South Kensington Museum. The spacious halls and galleries were well filled by the members and their friends.

A fire took place, on Sunday morning, in the chambers occupied by Mr. Walker, a barrister, No. 8 of what is termed the "Mansion-house," in the Albany. A valet to Mr. Walker, eighteen years of age, was, unhappily, burnt to death.

The friends of Mr. Alderman Besley assembled at the Albion Tavern, last week, to present that gentleman with his portrait. The picture, which is of the size of life, was painted by Mr. Edgar Williams, the well-known portrait-painter.

According to Dr. Letheby, a large quantity of spurious tea, consisting of tea-dust and the siftings of damaged leaves, has lately been sold by public auction at the Commercial Sale Rooms, in Mincing-lane.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 129,941, or 34,399 fewer than in the first week of February. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, there is a decrease of 10,574.

The committee of management of the Great Northern Hospital received, on Wednesday, £131 11s. 7d. in aid of the funds of that institution, being the amount realised by an amateur dramatic performance, a few days ago, at the Holborn Theatre, promoted by Mrs. Maurice Davis, of Brunswick-square.

The resident physician of Bethlem Hospital, Dr. W. R. Williams, has commenced a course of lectures on "Mental Disease," at St. Thomas's Hospital. The lectures are well attended, and the subject bids fair to attract more attention among students of medicine than it has hitherto done.

Mr. George W. K. Potter, the Secondary of the City, died at his residence, in Russell-square, on the 12th inst. Pending an inquiry into the duties and emoluments of the office, the Remembrancer has been temporarily appointed to the post by the Court of Common Council.

Last week 2071 births and 1541 deaths were registered in the metropolis, the former having been 192 and the latter 125 below the average. Zymotic diseases caused 380 deaths, including 232 from smallpox, 16 from measles, 35 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 25 from whooping cough, 24 from different forms of fever.

On Wednesday the London School Board accepted the recommendation of one of its committees to send children to the certified industrial schools now in operation, at from 2s. to 4s. per week, with a premium in each case of £3. There are vacancies at the disposal of the board to the extent of 366 for boys and 306 for girls. They also agreed to appoint three officers, at salaries of 30s. per week each, to look up suitable cases.

A meeting, largely attended, was held, at St. James's Hall, on Monday afternoon, to support the movement for founding a women's college, the one at Hitchin being found insufficient for the need of the public. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Cowper-Temple, M.P. Among those upon the platform were the Bishop of Peterborough, Lord Lyttelton, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Canon Mille, Dr. Barry, and Mrs. Garrett-Anderson.

Mr. Mill presided, on Monday evening, over a public meeting, convened by the Land Tenure Reform Association, at the Freemasons' Hall. In the course of his opening observations Mr. Mill expressed his belief that the principles advocated by the organisation were a compromise fair alike to the landowners and to the public. The importance of turning to account the waste lands of the United Kingdom was dwelt upon by several speakers.

The Archbishop of York, on Monday, presided over a meeting of the Central Association for Stopping the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday. The Bishop of Gloucester, Archbishop Manning, and Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P., were amongst the speakers, and a resolution was carried declaring that nothing short of the entire prohibition of the sale of such liquors on Sunday, except to lodgers and travellers, would satisfy the just demands of the people.

Her Majesty's iron-plated turret-ship *Cerberus* arrived at Melbourne on the 10th ult.

The captain and three of the crew of the British brig *Propontis* have been murdered by *Terra del Fuego* Indians.

A descendant of the Great Mogul has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment at Benares for buying a slave-girl.

There was a great fire at Bremen last Saturday night. Several warehouses, containing a large quantity of valuable property, were destroyed.

The bans of marriage between Prince Charles of Baden and Baroness Beust have been published. The rank of Countess will be conferred upon Baroness Beust.

Mr. Whitehead, the inventor of the "fish torpedo," will, it is said, receive £15,000 from the authorities in consideration of his making over the invention to them.

There was a severe earthquake in Chili on March 25. Two of the shocks were the strongest that had been felt in the country since 1851.

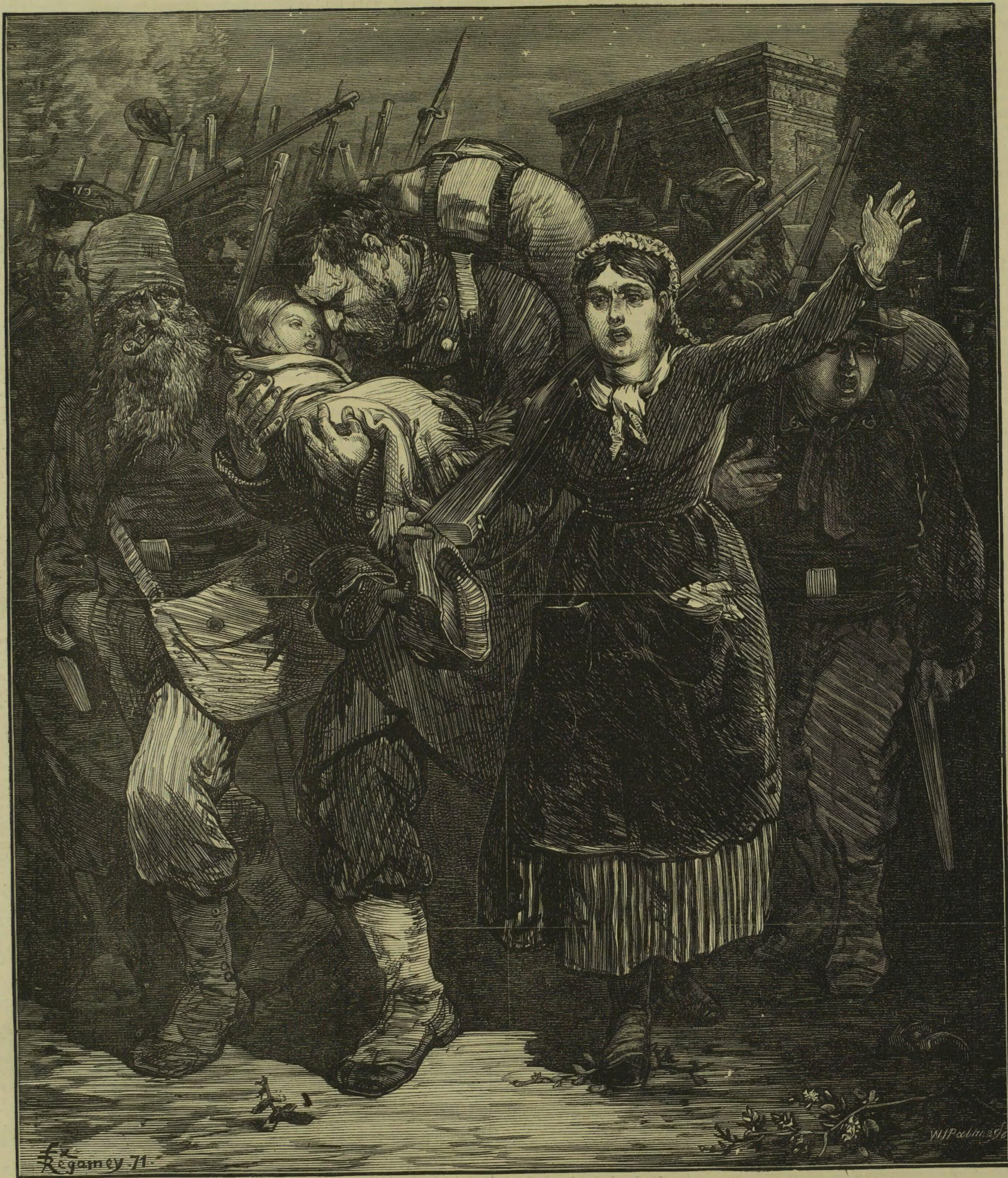
It is said in an official report on education that throughout India only 1,096,000 children attend schools, of whom 166,000 are taught English.

The season of pilgrimage to Mecca is over, and has been marked by no epidemic. As many as 100,000 pilgrims were assembled at Mount Ararat.

Intelligence from Cabul of the 7th inst. reports an engagement between the Yacoub Khan and the Herat garrison, in which the former was defeated. Herat is reported to be in good heart.

Accounts have been received of the loss of a French lugger from Dieppe, and of twelve lives. She was run down in the night by a large American barque, name unknown. Six sailors who clung to pieces of the wreck were picked up by a fishing smack, and one dead body came ashore at Hastings.

Yellow fever was very fatal at Buenos Ayres up to the middle of April. Some hundreds were dying daily. The greater part of the people of the city had gone into the country, and all business was suspended until May 1 by a decree of the Government.



VIVE LA COMMUNE!

## THE FRENCH SIEGE OF PARIS.

Our Special Artist in Paris contributes to this week's publication four or five sketches of the incidents of the defence maintained by the insurrectionary forces of the Commune or Red Republican party against the troops of the regular army employed by the French Provisional Government and National Assembly at Versailles.

One illustration represents a scene at the Point du Jour. This place is at the south-west corner of the circuit of fortifications surrounding Paris. It is near Auteuil, on the right bank of the Seine, or between Auteuil and Boulogne; and nearly opposite Issy, on the left bank of the river, just above the islet of Billancourt. Point du Jour is the point where the Seine intersects the line of fortifications. Before the Prussian siege it was famous for its pleasure-gardens, where dancing, eating and drinking, and a variety of sports and shows used to attract the people.

Wedding parties came there to celebrate a happy occasion. A couple of hundred visitors could be entertained by one restaurateur. Now all is changed: the batteries of the Communist forces are erected here, and our View of the river and bridge shows their squadron of cannonnières or gun-boats. Our Artist writes as follows:—"The lower bridge is for public traffic, the upper one is for the railway of the ceinture, which goes all round Paris. Here are three gun-boats. One is La Commune, commanded by M. Girard. She has occupied her present place since April 5. Those called L'Estoc and Le Perrira are the other two shown. There is another called Le Sabre, and one La Liberté, which last remains above the bridges, but comes down at times to deliver her large gun, and steams back again. The arches of the bridge form embrasures, and afford good cover to these cannonnières. Nothing but a shot coming right in front can strike them. The batteries of Upper and Lower Meudon, Brimborion, Bellevue, and St. Cloud are those in front; and

with them the usual civilities are kept up. The bridge is flanked, on each side of the river, by large and well-armed bastions, forming part of the walls of the enceinte. The guns of these works keep up a fire with the gun-boats. Fort Valérien can send projectiles as far as the bridge, but they enfilade it, and cannot touch the boats below."

We give an interior view of the ironclad compartment of the cannonnière or gun-boat La Commune, with two guns. This boat has a crew of thirty-seven men, commanded by M. Girard. In addition to the iron on the roof or deck, extra protection is given by means of sandbags. This vessel's guns are pointed towards Meudon; they are breech-loaders. The sailors are dressed in white canvas.

The public concert at the Tuileries Palace for the fund to relieve the wounded National Guards took place on Sunday week. There was a charge of half a franc for admission to see the rooms lately occupied by the Imperial family; but the price of a ticket for the concert, in the Salle des Maréchaux



THE FRENCH SIEGE OF PARIS: A CALL UPON THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

was three francs. This splendid hall is in the exact middle of the great building. It is of the height of two stories, with a gallery around it, on a line with the upper range of windows. The fretted ceiling and cornices are richly gilded; there are two huge pillars, decorated with variously figured and coloured designs; an alcove on one hand, and a balcony on the other; the portals are draped with hangings of dark green, adorned with golden bees. Fourteen lifesize portraits of French Marshals of the First Empire are suspended on the walls, and beneath these are ranged the marble busts of many French military and naval commanders. The portraits on this occasion were covered. This apartment will hold about 5000 people, but many more tickets had been sold. Those who could not find room in the Salle des Maréchaux were obliged to take their seats in the adjoining saloon, the doors being left open. The audience was a very mixed company, and not very orderly in their behaviour. The music was badly arranged, and indifferently performed; but Madame Agar, of the Grand Opéra, was one of the singers. Our illustration of the wild, mad procession of men and women in the streets, crying "Vive la Commune!" is not less opportune at this moment.

The houses of the different religious and charitable institutions in Paris have been visited by agents of the Commune, with a detachment of National Guards, to make forcible requisitions of money or goods. One of our illustrations, from a sketch by a French artist, shows a visit of this nature at the Asile of the Petites Sœurs des Pauvres, or Little Sisters of the Poor. The good sisters are much distressed and scandalised by the unjust demand on them, which they are, nevertheless, unable to resist.

With reference to the gun-boats above mentioned, we should observe that La Commune, the one of which an interior view is engraved, was struck by a shell from Fort Issy or the Isle St. Germain last week, and has been towed up the river for repairs. She was saved from sinking only by lightening her of a large quantity of her ammunition, which was quickly thrown overboard into the river. Another Communist gun-boat, L'Estoc, was sunk by the fire of the Government batteries: the crew were saved.

At the Porte Maillot, near the Arc de Triomphe, the incessant fire of the Courbevoie batteries and of Mont Valérien has demolished the railway station. The ruins of this building fill the opened tunnel, the vaulted roof of which had been removed to convert it into a second trench behind the gate. A mass of stone, wood, and iron, heaped confusedly in the trench, with the drawbridge and gate broken, the guns and gunners black with smoke of powder, the red flag of the Commune and the torn banners of the Freemasons, here meet the spectator's eye. *Le Rappel* of May 15, a Paris journal, describing the aspect of the place, remarks that "the scene is extremely picturesque; an artist might make a superb sketch of it; but who would risk himself to do so?" We can, however, announce to our readers that Mr. Simpson, the special Artist of this Journal, has actually made a sketch of it, which is now in hand. We are preparing also, for our next publication, some illustrations of the Column of Napoleon I. in the Place Vendôme and of its demolition last Tuesday.

Hitherto there has not been published any detailed statement of the army in and around Versailles. It may be interesting to know the exact number and quality of the troops which M. Thiers has at his disposal. The whole force is called "the Army of Paris," and it is divided into "the Army of Reserve," under General Vinoy, and "the Army of Versailles," commanded by Marshal M'Mahon. General Vinoy's army consists of four divisions, of which General Lavoucoupet commands the first, General Susbille the second, General Bruat the third, and General Grenier the fourth. In each division there are two brigades, in each brigade two regiments, in each regiment three battalions. "The Army of Versailles" is commanded by the Duke of Magenta, better known as Marshal M'Mahon. It consists of five corps-d'armée; the first commanded by General de Cissey, the second by General de Ladmirault, the third by General du Barrail, the fourth by General Douay, and the fifth by General Clinchant. Each of these corps-d'armée (except the third, which is composed entirely of cavalry) is made up of two divisions of infantry, each division of two brigades, each brigade of two regiments, or six battalions. The third corps, General du Barrail's, is composed of three divisions of cavalry, each division of two brigades, each brigade of two regiments, and each regiment of five squadrons. The cavalry is cantoned in three lines between Choisy-le-Roi, Longjumeau, and Juvisy. The fourth and fifth corps of "the Army of Versailles" are composed entirely of soldiers who have come back from captivity in Germany. The effective strength of the two armies—the reserve and that called the Army of Versailles—is rather more than 126,000 men of all arms, with 600 pieces of artillery, including both siege and field guns. With an army of this strength the Government forces of Versailles are also very strong in artillery. The first battery on the right of the military line is at Thais. It fires on Hautes Bruyères and the forts of Ivry and Bicêtre. At Chevilly, in advance of the road from Choisy-le-Roi to Sceaux, are two batteries, one of which reaches Bicêtre while the other acts against Montrouge. Between Bagneux and Fontenay-aux-Roses are three, one pointed towards Montrouge and the other two towards Vanves and Issy. At Clamart and Châtillon are four, and from Clamart to Meudon five, two of which are placed at Bas Meudon. At points between Bas Meudon and the further extremity of Les Moulinaux are several mitrailleuses, and also little mountain guns, which throw a shell of about 10lb. Brimborion, between Sèvres and Issy, has its heavy battery; then comes the artillery in the Lantern of Demosthenes, in the park of St. Cloud, and next the large guns mounted at the Pavillon de Breteuil, in the same park. Next on the line come the new batteries at Montrouge, then eight in Mont Valérien; a little further on, a battery at Chantecocq; three at the Rond-Point of Courbevoie, two at the bridge of Neuilly, and several round by the Château de Bécon, Moulins des Couronnes, Asnières, Colombes, and Gennevilliers. The last of them, that at Moulins de la Tour, is only a mile and a quarter from the insurgent position at the railway station of St. Ouen. In addition to all this artillery there are the gun-boats; but, for some reason or other, they have not got further up the Seine than Châtou.

The Liverpool volunteer force had their annual march out on Saturday. There was a muster of about 3000.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers, R.A., died last week under the influence of chloroform for the re-setting of a dislocated ankle.

The report of Mrs. Gladstone's Convalescent Home for the Poor, at Woodford, has been issued. It states that during the past year 1081 persons have, without cost to themselves, enjoyed the full benefits of the home; the total number admitted since March 29, 1867, being 3375. The committee call attention to the state of the finances. The expenses of the home increase as its advantages become more widely known, and in order to meet these expenses, and to make up for the falling off of last year's donations to the extent of £400, the committee have had to draw upon their capital fund.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Within four days three speeches were delivered in the House of Commons, each of which, in its particular way, deserves special notice; and first in order comes that of Mr. Miall on his motion for the disestablishment of State Churches. The appearance of the House indicated expectation of no ordinary kind. In all those present, perhaps, expectation may have been mingled with hope—on the part of some, hope of a success, so far as the speech, at least, was concerned; and in many, hope, even more ardent, of failure. What, however, is beyond conjecture is that there was an immense audience, which did "most seriously incline" to listen; and, considering the nature of the topic in hand and its treatment, unbroken attention was a greater compliment than loud and frequent applause. There was a slight indication of the predisposition of the Opposition when Mr. Gathorne Hardy, with significant irony in his tones, preliminarily presented a petition, numerously signed, from Bradford (which place Mr. Miall represents) against the motion; but, as soon as the mover rose, *contione omnes*, and no speaker could desire a better hearing than was obtained. Those who are familiar with the inner life of Parliament are aware that, from various points of view, Mr. Miall had to mount "the hill difficulty;" but ere long it was to be perceived that he had arranged a rhetorical rotatory process, by means of which, though his course was still upward, it was comparatively smooth, if not rolling. In fact, he so judiciously dealt with a subject which he felt was distasteful to all but a small minority of the House, so managed to divest himself of certain peculiarities of style and manner which generally characterise him, and so much fell into the manner of the assembly he was addressing, that neither the force of his facts, the applicability of his illustrations, nor the point of his arguments, were blunted by any of the exaggeration and the polemical spirit which, possibly, many of his opponents expected of him. His chief triumph was that, however his intention and purpose may have been combated, no one had other than good words to say of the speech or of the man. Everyone stayed to the end, which was much; and everyone went away as soon as he concluded, which was something; and Mr. Bruce, on the part of the Government, delivered himself feebly and with a kind of uncertainty, and so helped to keep up the effect which had been produced, by the force of contrast and of foil. The eagerness of Sir Roundell Palmer, early displayed, was but dubiously gratified, inasmuch as he had to pronounce that which was a fine oration—full of feeling, and almost of emotion—to an audience which would have been uncomplimentary to the veriest back-bencher. Nor was Mr. Richard more fortunate in this respect when he was uttering one of his characteristic orations, which, somehow, always suggest the buttings of a vigorous goat or the regular falls of a sledge-hammer. He began in a strain of candidly feeling to the Church as a religious institution; and he was followed in this regard, almost to exaggeration, by Mr. Leatham, who may be suspected of adopting a burst of genial sympathy for rhetorical purposes, inasmuch as his sarcasms, his witticisms, his denunciations, and his bitterness subsequently stood out in strong contrast to it. Always pungent in phrase and incisive in argument, on this occasion Mr. Leatham summoned up all his qualities as a speaker; and they answered when he called. But it is just possible that the intensity and fervour which he threw into his speech, while it enhanced it as an abstract oratorical effort, may have caused it to miss the object of all speeches—that of convincing or conciliating. A compliment was paid to him by the leader of the Opposition in immediately following, but the sharpness of the preceding speech was not communicated to that of Mr. Disraeli, who, not to speak it profanely, was rather in his puffy vein. It was singular to observe Mr. Gladstone following on the same side, as the lawyers say, as Mr. Disraeli; while Mr. Gathorne Hardy sat nodding approval and sending forth little cheers as the Prime Minister piled up argument upon argument against the motion, but somehow exhibiting a knowledge of the difficulties in the way of disestablishing the English Church which might be available if ever it should happen that he has to deal with them.

When the confusion worse confounded of the Budget had, one evening, reached its culminating point by the confession of the so-called most astute of Chancellors of the Exchequer that he had left the little item of the tea duties out of the taxing bill, that Parliamentary kraken, the Army Regulation Bill, again appeared lumbering on the disturbed Parliamentary water. Upon it for a mortal hour did Lord Elcho pour broadside after broadside, the sound and the fury apparently predominating over the impact of the shot. He led a remarkable discussion, inasmuch as, with the single exception of a mild and, at the same time, half-contemptuous interposition from Sir Henry Storks, the speaking was all on one side; as regards arguments, though, the actual speakers came from both sides of the House. At length Sir John Pakington, having played leader with his usual self-assertion and its invariably accompanying debating bemusement, up rose Mr. Cardwell, and, with a sort of inspiration wonderful to witness in him, performed a Parliamentary feat so rare as to be almost non-existent—that of influencing the proceedings of the hour by a speech. It is next to certain, however, that the point and vigour, the resolution and the tact, which he displayed prevented the carrying out of a semi-factious opposition which Lord Elcho had threatened, stopped divisions which were supposed to be imminent, and absolutely got the Army Bill into the comparative haven of Committee. And this was the second notable speech.

The third was in this wise. There is in the House a busy—which some people would interpret to mean a fussy—Scottish member who evidently declines to give up to Scotland the senatorial capacity which was meant for the whole United Kingdom and the Colonies besides, who this Session has created motions, with the most extensive view, and who is so thoroughly appreciated by the House that his name is traditionally connected with a series of "counts-out," that method having been adopted in order to escape from the platitudinarian deliverances of the, in a Parliamentary sense, ubiquitous Mr. Macfie. This gentleman one night was on one of those pinnacles of danger on which fortune seems delighted to place him, for a motion of his stood first on the list, when the House resumed at nine o'clock at night, after a protracted morning sitting, and when, moreover, the subjects succeeding his were curiously inapt for the purpose of bringing back a collapsed audience; so that a "count" seemed predestinate. But, as it appears, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen was fired with an idea of signifying to Parliament that he, a round man, had been put into a round hole, when he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies; and for his sake the Government kept a House. Thus it came to pass that Mr. Macfie, beaming with delight, nodded, and "boomed," and pronounced his essay, no man gainsaying him; and in due time Mr. Hugessen, with a power of rhetoric, an earnestness, and a knowledge of the subject which were excellent, made an elaborate declaration of colonial policy, which won general applause. And this was the third notable speech.

## MUSIC.

### THE OPERA SEASON.

The chief event for this week's record is Madame Adelina Patti's first performance in England of the character of Desdemona in Rossini's "Otello," which was given, with that important feature, at the Royal Italian Opera on Friday (yesterday) week. The work is one of many by its composer that have fallen into comparative—and, it might be said, not altogether unmerited—neglect. Since its original production, in 1816, the year of the enduring and always-welcome "Il Barbiere," "Otello" has been but intermittently heard, and then generally for the sake of some great soprano or tenor to make a special effect in the character respectively of the heroine or the hero. In the former part, Pasta, Malibran, Sontag, and Viardot-Garcia have all excelled; while the latter has found excellent representatives in Davide (the original Otello), Duprez, Rubini (in this case only as a singer), and Tamberlik. It was for the sake of the last-named artist that "Otello" was revived at the Royal Italian Opera in 1864, when the Desdemona was Mdle. Lagrue, a lady who had passed her best period. The fine declamation of Tamberlik on this occasion will long be remembered by those who heard it, and can therefore appreciate the present dearth of great dramatic tenors. "Otello" was again revived in the Drury-Lane Opera season of last year, under the management of Mr. George Wood, the Desdemona on that occasion having been Mdle. Christine Nilsson, whose performance obtained a success similar to that which had attended, both in Paris and here, her charming representation of Ophelia, in M. Ambrose Thomas's "Hamlet." Without disparagement to the great lady-singers just named, it may fairly be doubted whether any past embodiment of the character, in its double aspect, vocal and histrionic, has been so completely satisfactory as that to which we have now specially to refer. The omission of the cavatina usually sung by Desdemona on her first entry deprived the situation of its due musical prominence; but, even in the comparatively unimportant duet with Emilia which follows, Madame Patti's splendour of voice and charming style were conspicuously manifested. In the gradually-rising interest of the subsequent scene, in which Elmira, the father of Desdemona, utters his malediction at her refusal of Rodrigo, and avowal of her love for Othello, the acting and singing of Madame Patti were of the highest order of poetical sentiment and executive vocal art. Again, in the second act, the expression of despair in the solo "Che smania," when bewailing the estrangement of Othello, the pathos—intense, yet always gentle—and the perfect vocalisation in the florid passages which are among the many instances of *contre-sens* in Rossini's music, formed a rare display of excellence. The close of this second finale, including the pathetic appeal of Desdemona to her father, "L'error d'un infelice," called forth the strongest demonstrations of applause. Of an equally high order was the concluding portion of the performance. The desolate grief when awaiting in her solitary chamber the arrival of her incensed and vindictive husband was most touchingly expressed. The tender melancholy imparted to the celebrated willow-song, "Assisa al piè d'un salice" (with florid embellishments added by Rossini expressly for Madame Patti), and to the plaintive romanza, "Deh! calma o Ciel," also including roulades at variance with its pervading character, was admirably contrasted by the despairing agony and submissive hopelessness of Desdemona's share of the duet with Othello which leads to the final catastrophe. The impression created by the whole of Madame Patti's performance was such as only the display of rare gifts and high attainments can produce. Signor Mongini's Otello was the same as in the performance of last year, already adverted to—occasionally forcible and impressive, while frequently marred by a boisterousness of manner destructive of heroic dignity. Some passages were delivered with much effect, particularly that in the great duet with Iago, "L'ira d'avverso fato," in which the singer's incomparable high chest notes were heard to advantage. This solo, as in the former instance, was encored with acclamations. Signor Graziani's Iago will not compare in polished subtlety and craft with that of M. Faure, which was a conspicuous feature in last year's performance of the opera. The former gentleman makes the character too demonstrative and open a villain. He sang, however, with much effect in several instances, particularly in the duet just specified. Signor Capponi was impressive as Elmira, and Mdle. Corsi was earnest and careful as Emilia. There can be little doubt that "Otello," with such a Desdemona as Madame Patti, will find a renewed factitious interest.

The performance of "Fra Diavolo" on Tuesday had a special interest, occurring so immediately after the death of its great composer. The Zerlina of Madame Lucca presented all its well-known merits; other characters having also been represented as before—Fra Diavolo by Signor Naudin, Lord and Lady Koburg by Signor Ciampi and Madame Demerich-Lablache, Lorenzo by Signor Bettini, and the two brigands by Signori Tagliafico and Capponi.

The programme of the performances of Her Majesty's Opera at Drury-Lane Theatre has been somewhat interfered with by the indisposition of Mdle. Marimon, whose announced third appearance as Amina, in "La Sonnambula," was postponed from Saturday to Thursday last, Mdle. Ilma di Murska having replaced her on the former occasion, when also, from a similar cause, Mr. Bentham took the place of Signor Fancelli as Elvino.

Signor Nicolini's first appearance at the Drury Lane Opera, as Faust, was noticed three weeks since. His second performance here, postponed on account of indisposition, took place on Tuesday, when he appeared as Raoul in "Les Huguenots" with a sufficient amount of success to justify what we have already said in his favour. He gave several passages with good effect, and gained considerable applause, particularly in the duet septet, and in the great duet with Valentina, in which latter his earnest declamation frequently displayed much merit. The powerful performance of Mdle. Titians as Valentina, the brilliant singing of Mdle. Ilma di Murska as Margherita di Valois, and the charming delivery of the Page's songs by Madame Trebelli-Bettini, are too well known to need fresh eulogium. Signor Foli's Marcello, also familiar to the public, and the newer features of Signor Agnes's St. Bris, and Signor Sparapani's Di Nevers, combined with other details to complete a very efficient cast. Sir M. Costa conducted each of the performances referred to.

The second of the New Philharmonic concerts, held last week, offered a programme of interest and importance, although containing no feature of absolute novelty. Spohr's symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne;" Schubert's "Rosamunde" overture, and that by Cherubini for "Les Abencérages;" Signor Sivori's brilliant violin-playing in Mendelssohn's concerto and a romance by Raff; and M. Billet's energetic performance of Beethoven's second pianoforte concerto (in B flat) formed a substantial selection of instrumental music, which was

effectively contrasted by the singing of Mdle. Sessi in well-known pieces.

M. Delaborde's orchestral concert, on Saturday afternoon, included various clever performances by that Parisian pianist, who will be remembered as having given some recitals, last year, on the Pleyel pedal pianoforte. Beethoven's E flat concerto, and various pieces, accompanied and unaccompanied, testified to the great powers of execution possessed by M. Delaborde, who also brought forward an overture of his own for full orchestra.

The annual performance of "The Messiah" in aid of the Royal Society of Musicians took place at St. James's Hall, yesterday (Friday) week, under the direction of Mr. Cusins, conductor of the Philharmonic Society's concerts. The solo singers were Misses Edith Wynne, M. Severn, Miss Sophie Ferrari, and Madame Patey; Messrs. E. Lloyd, Patey, and Maybrick.

Among the many recent miscellaneous concerts, too numerous to be noticed in detail in every case, may be mentioned those of the skilful harpist Mr. F. Chatterton, the clever pianist Mdle. Bondy, and the concert given conjointly by Mr. Francesco Berger and Madame Berger-Lascelles—the gentleman well known for his ability as a pianist, and the lady as an accomplished vocalist.

The great French composer M. Auber died last week, aged (according to M. Fétis) eighty-nine. A portrait and memoir will appear in our next Number.

## THEATRES.

### HAYMARKET.

Mr. Sothorn's return to the Haymarket has been delayed in consequence of ill-health; but on Saturday he was able to fulfil his engagement, and appeared as the hero of a new drama, in four acts, by Mr. H. J. Byron, entitled "An English Gentleman; or, the Squire's Last Shilling." This drama has been already performed in the provinces, and was first produced at the new Theatre Royal, Bristol, last year, when the author assumed the character now supported by Mr. Sothorn. Like most of Mr. Byron's pieces, the plot is remarkably simple. The hero, Charles Chuckles (Mr. Sothorn), having succeeded to the estate of an intestate uncle, his steward, Brandon (Mr. Howe), conceives the plan of a fraud by means of a forged will, which will has been traced by Rachel Grindrod (Miss F. Gwynne), in a simulated hand, who acts under the influence of her miserly father, Jabez (Mr. Chippendale). In the second act the plot advances, and the forged will is produced, but not with the result expected by Brandon; for, with the honour that distinguishes an English gentleman, Chuckles hands over the document to his cousin, Roderick Gresham (Mr. Edward Arnot), in whose favour it is made, and leaves the estate. He tries various modes of living, as a cabman and light porter, among others, but in vain, and is reduced to his last shilling, and to the necessity of residing in the adjoining chamber to that occupied by Grindrod and his daughter. Here he is visited by Polly Greville (Miss Amy Roselle), a farmer's daughter whom he had jilted, but who thus wins back his affection. Brandon and Grindrod quarrel about the non-success of their plans; but the former retrieves himself by finding a true will. Nevertheless, he thinks it fitting to seek refuge in America, and engages Chuckles as the porter to carry his box to Grindrod's lodgings, where it is discovered to contain the family plate, with which he is about to abscond. A squabble ensues, and a struggle, during which Chuckles obtains possession of the true will. Brandon escapes. The remainder of the plot may be guessed. Chuckles returns to his estate, and marries Polly. The business of the scene is varied by the introduction of Lady Logwood and her daughter (Mrs. Chippendale and Miss Caroline Hill), who scheme first of all to effect a marriage with Chuckles and afterwards with Gresham. The latter aims at a marriage with Miss Greville, but of course is defeated. He is represented as a cunning, clever fellow, too cunning and too clever for his own interests, but essentially selfish, and as having speculated with the proceeds of the estate and brought himself to the brink of ruin. Chuckles, on the contrary, is a man who yields to generous motives, but is too much the creature of impulse, and is thus liable to be led into error. The character is admirably suited to Mr. Sothorn. The lady parvenue, with her vulgar accents and aspirates, acquires prominence in the forcible representation of Mrs. Chippendale. Miss Roselle, as the farmer's enamoured daughter, acted charmingly; and Miss Gwynne, as Rachel, abounded in pathos. Mr. Chippendale, as the miser, had a part that suited him exactly. The comedy, if so it may be called, is, no doubt, a great success, and will command a prolonged run.

### VAUDEVILLE.

Mr. H. Byron also flourishes at the Vaudeville; not here, however, as a dramatist, but as a burlesque-writer. In this capacity Mr. Byron much excels his competitors by the carefulness of his composition and the neatness of his puns. His work on this occasion is entitled "The Orange-Tree and the Humble-Bee; or, The Little Princess who was Lost at Sea." The actors revel in their parts—Mr. C. Fenton as King Kokonibbs, the Monarch of the Chocolate Islands; Mr. L. Fredericks as Bowwow, Ambassador from the Court of King Koffee-grounds; Miss A. Newton as Princess Ada, lost at sea, and daughter of the last-named monarch; Miss Nelly Power as Prince Precious; Mr. W. Moore as Carnivorous the Cruel; Mr. Thorne as his crooked son Croquemitaine; and Mr. D. James as Tippettywitch, his page; who bears the magic rod, which grants three wishes, the last having reference to the title, and transforming the Prince into an orange-tree, and the Princess into the bee that murmurs round it. We must also notice Miss Rose Evelyn as Princess Lina, the sister of Tippettywitch. We have said that the puns are neat; but this does not prevent them from becoming occasionally very extravagant, and even dependent on erroneous spelling for their effect. In his songs Mr. Byron was eminently successful—they were all encored; and equally so in his dances. A new farce by Mr. F. Hay followed, called "Bubble and Squeak." A costermonger and a policeman contend for the favour of Susan Short, and get up a row, smashing her master's furniture, and ultimately falling themselves out of window into a waterbutt. The fun is uproarious, and brings the entertainment to a merry end.

### STRAND.

Mr. F. Hay has given to the Strand a new farce, called "Lodgers and Dodgers." The hero is a Mr. Singleton Sudbury, a gentleman who cannot pay his rent, and who is visited at an inconvenient time by his lady-love, Miss Julia Juniper, and by his rich uncle, who hates her because her father voted on one occasion contrary to his wishes. Julia, accordingly, takes the part of maid-of-all-work, and so manages matters that she wins over old Plumper. The characters are all capitally represented.

### FRENCH PLAYS.

Madame Favart, at the Opéra Comique, has availed herself

of another opportunity to exhibit her talents at her best. "Mdle. de Belle Isle" is a play which may be said to be the masterpiece of Dumas. A *lever du rideau*, entitled "Les Jurons de Cadillac," has been produced at the Charing Cross—a comedy in one act by Berton fils. It is founded on the simple fact that a gallant Captain has a bad habit of swearing. His acceptance by the Comtesse (Madame Therval) depends on his reformation. The habit, however, is inveterate; but, at the same time, the lady has favourably observed an under-current of goodness which causes her to relent, and to condone the incurable fault. Marriage, we doubt not, would ultimately, notwithstanding, much moderate the offence, the Countess's good example being considered, and his daily desire to please an estimable and beautiful woman. We have therefore still hope for the future of Le Capitaine Cadillac. "Les Amours de Cléopâtre," a three-act comédie-vaudeville, by Messrs. Marc-Michel and Delacour, affords Mdle. Cerny an opportunity for the display of her vivacity. The piece is known to the English public by the late Mr. Robertson's adaptation, entitled "A Breach of Promise," in two acts. "Les Deux Sourds" is an ingenious drama, contrasting assumed and real deafness. The party suffering under the latter is suddenly cured, and a new series of complications arises. A servant, ignorant of the facts, is led into all manner of comic mistakes. The situations are amusing. The attendances at the Lyceum have been larger than at the other theatres, and its performances continue attractive.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

### SENSITIVE JETS AND FLAMES.

Professor Tyndall began his fourth lecture on Sound, on Thursday week, with further illustrations of the communication of vibrations producing sound through the air; and then proceeded to exhibit Savart's experiments, showing the action of musical sounds on a jet of water, which has been proved to consist partially of drops, continually changing their forms. This effect, which is probably due to the tremors imparted to the vein by its friction against the boundaries of the orifice, produces pulsations; and the feeble musical sound thus formed was distinctly heard throughout the lecture-room, by suitable arrangements with the electric lamp. The effect of musical sounds upon the drops of the jet, in causing them to become protuberant more and more pronounced, was clearly shown. These jets are so extremely sensitive to vibrations that they announce the coming of a carriage in the street before it is heard by the experimenter. When the drops fell upon a membrane, the pitch of the note was ascertained. The Professor stated that jets of air, hydrogen and other gases are also extremely sensitive to sonorous vibrations, and he exhibited their effect upon a jet of smoke, which assumed various shapes when musical and other sounds were produced. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to sensitive naked coal-gas flames. The Professor stated that when the pressure of the gas which feeds a flame is augmented, the flame, up to a certain point, increases in size; and when the pressure is too great the flame roars or flares. If, however, an extraneous sound be produced, the flame will flare under a less pressure than before. The gas, under excessive pressure, has vibrations of a definite period impressed upon it as it passes through the burner, and to operate with the highest effect upon the flame, the external sound must contain vibrations synchronous with those issuing from the gas. In illustration of these facts (first observed by Professor Leconte at a musical party in the United States) Dr. Tyndall employed various gas-burners, the flames of which proved themselves to be acoustic reagents of unexampled delicacy, being affected by very slight noises, such as the ringing of a bell in the gallery of the theatre and the tick of a watch held near the flame. One flame was especially sensitive to vowels; and the effect of certain sounds, such as s, was very evident. When a musical box was placed upon the table and started, the flame literally danced in time to the music. The lecture was concluded with examples of resonance, or the reinforcement of musical sounds by producing them over columns of air in glass jars.

### DEFENCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Colonel W. F. Drummond Jervois, R.E., C.B., secretary to the Defence Committee, began his discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 12th inst., by adverting to the greatness of our commerce, stating that, in 1869, the total tonnage of British and foreign vessels entered at our ports amounted to 34,910,281, and the total value to £532,475,266. He then pointed out on a large map of the world the courses taken by our ships, and the numerous foreign stations which are required to supply coals and repairs to our steam-navy, and which have to be adequately defended. Another important office of our Navy is the keeping open the ports of the United Kingdom for the ingress and egress of merchant-ships; and the greater ports, such as Liverpool, require special defences on account of the great risk they run in time of war of being called upon for requisitions in order to escape bombardment. For this purpose Colonel Jervois said that fixed batteries and torpedoes would be the most sure and economical; and with these, the volunteer artillerymen and a few military engineers and naval officers would be adequate to the duty. For the defence of our great naval arsenals, the roots of our naval power, we must have, in the first place, a good fighting navy, that might shut the enemy up in his ports or defeat his fleet if it issued from them. But we ought not to rely on this power only, since our fleet might be defeated or disabled by a storm; and therefore our maritime frontier should be put into an efficient condition of defence. We have already intrenched naval camps at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and other places; but if a fortified harbour were formed at a place like Filey Bay it would be the Portland of the eastern coast, and thence our squadrons could issue for the protection of the adjacent shores, and retire to it in security if necessary. Harwich, Newhaven, the mouth of the Humber, Poole, Chichester, Ramsgate, and other minor harbours should also be fortified, as they might easily be made good bases of operation by an enemy. Colonel Jervois then proceeded to consider the question—Do we require any further means of defence against invasion? He admitted that, if we were provided with light-draught turret-ships for coast defence, the difficulties of invasion would be enormously increased; but he said that it would be hazardous to rely upon them altogether, and referred to our landing 60,000 men on the open beach of the Crimea and large forces in Egypt; and he explained how readily an army might be landed on our south or eastern coasts, which are so extensive that we cannot effectually defend them. We must, then, have an army to resist the landing of a hostile force, and to fight it if it succeed in landing. This army should consist of a small regular army, complete in all its branches; with a well-trained reserve, by means of which the regular army might be largely increased, and supplemented by the reorganised militia, and by the volunteers, whose duty and position should be most distinctly laid down. Colonel Jervois then described the plan of operations which an invader would be likely to adopt, and the best means of defeating them. Should he succeed in his

plans, defeat our armies, and capture our arsenals, London would be occupied and further resistance impossible. There would probably be a collapse of commerce, of government, and of order. In 1859 Lord Overstone said:—"I cannot contemplate or trace to its consequences such a supposition. My only answer is—it must never be." As regards the Army, Colonel Jervois said that if the whole plan of organisation now proposed by Government be carried out, and, in the words of Wellington, "aided by all the means of fortification which experience in war and science can suggest," the defence of the country will be fully provided for. In conclusion, Colonel Jervois commented on the necessity of fortifying London, and proposed the erection of a system of impregnable permanent forts, with a perimeter of more than seventy-five miles, and therefore impossible to invest with an army of less than 700,000 men; and he expressed his earnest hope that, as opportunity arises, the defences of the United Kingdom would be completed on the principles which he had discussed.

### THE TELESCOPE.

Mr. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., on Saturday last, in his fourth lecture on the Instruments used in Modern Astronomy, resumed his illustrated description of the successive improvements made in the construction of the telescope, adverting, in the first place, to the immense additions made to our knowledge of physical astronomy by means of this instrument. He then commented on the results obtained by the helps added to the telescope, and the methods employed in their application, including minutely and accurately divided circles for the division of space, and very perfect clocks for dividing and recording time. In respect to circles, he referred to the apparatus invented by Tycho Brahe, of which magnified illuminated representations were exhibited upon the screen, followed by those others showing the improvements made by successive astronomers; and he especially described the use of the Vernier scale, made to slide along a larger scale, so as to read fractions of divisions. Now, in consequence of the improvements made by such men as Sharpe, Graham, Bird, Ramsden, and Troughton, the Vernier itself has become coarse, and the microscope may be boldly applied to read very minute subdivisions of a former division. Mr. Lockyer then commented, with much detail, on the construction of the very important transit circle which is employed to determine the absolute places of all the celestial bodies, these being the start-point of the work of the surveyor, the sailor, and the differential observer, with the equatorial; and he alluded especially to the sidereal clock which accompanies it, and which is independent of the sun, and so regulated as to divide the time of the earth's rotation into twenty-four hours. He then described the means adopted to obviate errors—the results of observations on the minutely divided circle being read off by six microscopes. The lecture was concluded with a description of the English and German methods of mounting the equatorial telescope, special reference being made to the fine instrument at Greenwich, constructed under the superintendence of the Astronomer Royal.

### TRANSMISSION OF ENERGY.

Mr. Charles Brooke, F.R.S., in his concluding lecture, given on Tuesday last, began by exhibiting various forms of wave-motion by modifications of the Wheatstone apparatus; and he then expressed his opinion that the waves of sound are longitudinal and the waves of light and heat transversal; but that the electric and magnetic wave-motion is probably of a dual character, not common to light and heat, and of a helical or spiral form; and he explained the way in which he considered this motion would account for the electric and magnetic attractions and repulsions. By way of illustration, he exhibited, by the gyroscope, the way in which the force of gravity is overcome by the energy of rotation, and he then showed how heat was evolved when a copper ball was rotated at right angles with the line of magnetic energy. He also proved, by experiment, that the magnetic properties exhibited by a helical current are not due to the presence of iron, which merely affords the means of their development. Proceeding to the physiological considerations relating to energy, Mr. Brooke said that vibratory motion is probably the universal means of conveying objective impressions to our organs of sense, and thence to the brain; and that the action of our nerves is intimately connected with electricity. The mode of conveyance of light to the eye and sound to the ear by wave-motion is now recognised; and the allied senses of smell and taste are probably more or less excited according to temperature—that is, the intensity of heat vibrations. In regard to the relations between electric energy and muscular contraction, Mr. Brooke said that this contraction, which has been usually supposed to be due to the stimulus of electricity, is now attributed by Dr. Haddcliffe to the discharge of electricity; and Mr. Brooke showed by experiment that muscle is elongated when charged with electricity, and shortened when it is discharged. Lastly, he considered the means by which the various kinds of energy are transmitted. Sound is conveyed by all kinds of matter, and electricity by conductors. The transmission of light and heat through space implies the necessity of a highly elastic medium, termed aether; but the hypothesis that the presence of interstitial aether in all known kinds of matter is requisite for the transmission of light and heat, Mr. Brooke considered unnecessary, since the molecules of all matter are probably as capable of conveying these vibrations as they are those of sound.

On Tuesday next, the 23rd inst., the Rev. Professor Houghton will commence a course of three lectures on "The Principle of the Least Action in Nature, illustrated by Animal Mechanics;" and at the Friday evening meeting Professor Rankine will give a discourse on "Sea Waves."

The Queen has appointed Mr. Walter Henry Medhurst her Majesty's Consul at Hankow, to be Consul at Shanghai; Mr. Arthur Raby, Consul at Jeddah, to be Consul at Syria; Mr. Neill McLean to be Consul at Batavia; and Mr. Henry Ernest Bulwer to be Consul-General in the island of Borneo.

In the year 1870 24,500,000 letters passed through the post-offices in the Dominion of Canada; in 1868 the number was 18,000,000. The reduction of the charge on letters told on the income, but it is believed that in a few years the post-office will be self-supporting. In a short time the postal system of Manitoba will be complete; and if to that be added the reduction of the regular charge to two cents, and the issue of post-cards at a cent, which the Canadians are promised, the advance will be still more marked. The packet postage, reduced to six cents, produced an increased income in 1870; the number of parcels carried has more than doubled in two years, and reached 51,844 in 1870. The correspondence between Canada and the old country may be judged of by the fact that the Allan line of steamers alone carried 1,215,104 letters, 1,321,718 newspapers, 39,969 books, and 6400 patterns. As compared with 1869, there has been an increase of 20 per cent on both letters and newspapers. The managers of the old savings-banks report that their business is not seriously affected by the operations of these post-office banks.



THE FRENCH SIEGE OF PARIS: BRIDGE AT THE POINT DU JOUR, WITH GUN-BOATS OF THE COMMUNE.



THE FRENCH SIEGE OF PARIS: INTERIOR OF THE GUN-BOAT LA COMMUNE.

## "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

There was something in the papers on Tuesday which gratified everyone. This was, of course, the announcement that her Majesty was about to confer a peerage upon Miss Burdett Coutts. It would be almost an impertinence to dilate upon the admirable reasons for this step, and such reference to it would be least agreeable to the one person whose feelings a writer would most desire to consult. And it is needless. Unostentatiously as her greater works have been performed, such things cannot be done in a corner; and the colonies, Westminster, Bethnal-green, and other public witnesses testify to the noble uses to which Miss Coutts has applied her wealth. Of her countless private charities we have no right to speak. It is enough to say that the intimation has been everywhere received with more than satisfaction, and that we shall all be delighted to speak, henceforth, of a lady whose name has long become a synonym with the wisest generosity, by the title of Lady Burdett Coutts.

We had hoped, latterly against hope, that Auber would have lived long enough to witness the restoration of order in Paris, and the inauguration of the splendid new opera house with a performance of "Masaniello," or some other of his master-works. *Aliter visum.* The last of the great composers is gone. Born in 1782, and with a reputation firmly established early in the present century, M. Auber has had a long and a deservedly prosperous life. How much we all owe him need not be said. But, without entering into æsthetics, it may well be borne in mind that, while he held to the doctrine that the duty of art is to please, he added the faith that it should aim at pleasing the cultivated, not the ignorant. Probably no man has written so much music of the higher kind that is also so delightful. The critics will tell us enough (at least) of his artistic merits; let us remember the gladness and gaiety of his work. It was high comedy without the comedy sting. It is pleasant, but not surprising, to learn that the genial old man enjoyed life nearly to the end.

The great Duke of Wellington died in September, 1852. It seems, therefore, about time—here is May, 1871—that he should have some kind of memorial in the cathedral where he was buried nearly twenty years ago. He was quicker at gaining victories than we are in recording them. Between Seringapatam and Waterloo there were only sixteen years. However, the work is to be done at last. Mr. Ayrton announces that the sculptor who has it in hand is a man of talent, but not of business; and therefore the latter part of it is to be intrusted to somebody else, who we may suppose to be a man of business, but not of talent, and he is to employ the sculptor and to be responsible for the completion of the task. Luckily, Wellington's fame is of a kind that can afford to wait for marble; and perhaps such an extraordinary delay in erecting the monument is as high a compliment as will be inscribed upon it.

If I mention those matchboxes again, it is reluctantly; but I must do it in order to explain a grievance. First, I would ask whether it is true that Mr. Lowe sent a telegraphic message to an American official and asked whether a match tax worked well in the States, whether it discouraged production, and how much it brought in. An American paper asserts that he did, and of course there were very good reasons for his doing it. But I have a doubt, because Mr. Lowe's message, as given by the New York journal, begins, "Please cable immediately how," &c. If Mr. Lowe used that word in that way, I respectfully hope that Mr. Disraeli will hear of it in time to include the offence in the act of accusation which, while I write, is threatened in regard to the Budget. Cable as a verb! The Americans use "table" as one, and we shall next have a Chancellor of the Exchequer tabling a resolution. One hoped for better things from a gentleman who corrects Mr. Bernal Osborne in a Latin quotation, and makes a Latin motto for matchboxes. But perhaps the story is not true. Let us hope so.

English law is hard enough to understand; so Scotch law, being harder, must be too severe a study, at least for the Southron. I should like to know how many persons in the south comprehended the nature of the decision in the case of the bill that was given to Madame Lynch, formerly the favourite of President Lopez, who "died fighting for his country," as the lady very gratefully, if not very accurately, stated on the trial. But the verdict is not of much consequence, except to the persons concerned. The interest of the trial was in its throwing a new light upon the character of Lopez, whom we had been taught to consider merely a savage tyrant. It is not contested that he was not a savage tyrant; and all that Madame Lynch could say about the torturings of prisoners, to which other witnesses distinctly swore, was that she heard nothing about them until the war was over. But she owns that she used her influence to procure mercy for sundry condemned persons, with what success we were not told. We may take the cruelty for granted. But we also learn that Lopez had soft places in his heart, went to balls, and was by no means indisposed to admire beauty. He and his crimes are nearly forgotten, and it is part of the irony of events that the romance of South American warfare should be read out in such an eminently prosaic place as a Scotch civil law court. But we may note—and also forget, as we are sure to do—that here is another case in which it is evident that we know very little about a man who in his bad way was a great man. We got a few black strokes, and thought we had his picture. And so history is written.

"Our bloods no more (less) obey the Heavens than do our courtiers' looks the King's." This is a Shakespearean passage, the meaning of which has puzzled a good many folk, though it is plain enough if the word "more" be read in the sense above indicated. But as regards the philosophy of the proposition, about our bloods obeying the heavens. Are we slaves to the weather? If so, the weather is just now exercising a most unkind tyranny over us. This is called May, but, like Mr. Bunsby, might be called anything, for that matter. May is a word for everything that is delightful, and here we have east winds, north winds, leaden skies, and an occasional thunderstorm. Now, this is not written as if we had a new grievance. Quite the contrary. We took the idea of May from the poets and pastorals of the south of Europe, and we have been making ourselves ridiculous with the imitation ever since. The May of the north is another lady than the lightly-clad, laughing, rose-scattering creature of the pictures. This fact occurred to a British bard in the last century, and he made Apollo rebuke the poets for their folly in "adorning May, that peevish maid, with June's undoubted right." Furthermore, he made Phebus prophesy what sort of return they would get; and I am under the correction of English writers as to whether the bard has not described our condition this month:—

The Nymph shall, for your folly's sake,  
Herself prove herself a shrew,  
Shall make your scribbling fingers ache,  
And pinch your noses blue.

## ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

Resuming our notice, we may complete our review of the figure-pictures before offering remarks on the landscapes and portraits not yet mentioned and the sculpture. In our last article we contrasted a group of vigorous realistic painters with a smaller clique of decorators in a grey and flat manner, ranging in their subjects from the severe classical to the simplest British rusticity, yet treating their themes, however diverse, in the same *je ne sais quoi* feeling of minims-pimins or jenny-jessamy refinement, which we are asked to accept as purely æsthetic because it is certainly not commonplace—that is to say, it is far removed from common-sense perceptions. We also instanced several foreign pictures as examples of good taste in their several directions. Among the latter we commented on the works of Fagerlin, Israels, and Frère; and it may be not unprofitable to compare with these the contributions of our own Webster—"Volunteers at Artillery Practice" (138); F. D. Hardy—"A Wedding Breakfast" (121); G. B. O'Neil—"A Children's Party" (126); F. Holl—"No Tidings from the Sea" (595); G. Smith—"Last Scene in a Gambler's House" (376); and others which it is needless to name. Several of these have the technical defects of crudity or hotness of colouring, piecemeal emphasis out of harmony with the general effect, and the consequent absence of tone, sobriety, and keeping. But one fault of conception or taste they also uniformly present: the artist's intention is, as it were, considerably explained to the spectator, who, being assumed to be pitifully obtuse, no risk can be run of leaving anything to his imagination; accordingly, incidents, gestures, and expressions are all exaggerated, as on the debased contemporary English stage. Another form of vulgarity in our popular art is that of attracting attention to the manual skill of the execution, the painter in effect thrusting himself between his subject and the spectator. The vulgarity has some analogy in motive to French *chique*; but the Frenchman has the tact to veil his aim under more or less real or specious refinement, whereas the English painter entirely forgets the old axiom that *ars est celare artem*. The Scotch section of our school, particularly as exemplified in artists of the Orchardson-Petrie stamp, are chiefly addicted to the artificial mannerism to which allusion is made. In looking at their works it is not, in general, the composition, form, character, expression (though Petrie is often expressive enough), or other high artistic qualities, which excite admiration; the interest is diverted to curiously clever passages of colouring and to speculation on the way the brushwork effects are produced. Mr. H. B. Roberts belongs, we believe, to this school; but he has freed himself almost entirely from the peculiarities adverted to in his soundly painted picture called "On the Track" (109), a party of Roundhead soldiers emerging from a wood and tracing the footprints of a fugitive Royalist in the snow. The actions of the figures are appropriate, the landscape well treated.

To other works hardly admitting of classification we now invite attention. Mr. Prinsep has gone far out of his ordinary track in the life-size figure of "Odin, the Northern God" (666), as described in W. Morris's story of the "Lovers of Gudrun," wearily marching, spear in hand, through the snow, pondering on the tales of woe and wrong his ravens Thought and Memory bring to him. The dark figure is very powerfully relieved against the snow, with its roseate, auroral reflections and cold blue shadows. Subjects such as this, and painted on this scale, would, we think, be far better fitted to Mr. Prinsep's manly, robust style than the lighter themes he usually selects, and of which there are several examples here, among which we may name "The Gossips" (1030), a group of ladies of the last century, examining a sacque. But through the somewhat painty and heavy-handed execution of these one must recognise a refined perception and an original faculty as a decorative colourist. Mr. Wynfield evinces a wide range of power from his richly-coloured and handsome "Bride" (143) to his gloomy and tragic picture of the "Death of the First Duke of Buckingham" (114). The body of the Duke lies on a table, where it was placed while Felton, the assassin, was being sought for and identified. On the floor is the knife which inflicted the fatal stab, and which is still preserved at Newnham Paddox. The Duchess, at the top of the stairs leading to her bedroom above, is swooning into the arms of Lady Anglesea, who brought her the news of her husband's murder. The story is told impressively, yet not repulsively; but Mr. Wynfield's colouring would gain in artistic "quality" if his hues were less monotonous. "A chapter from 'Pamela'" (490)—two young ladies in the unpictorial costumes of the period reading Richardson's novel, in a clover-field—by Mr. Boughton, is charming in sentiment. Less artistic, but more inventive and expressive, is "Colder than Snow" (99), by the same artist. The scene is the ramparts of a mediæval town, along which a haughty damsel, in fifteenth-century costume, proceeds to or from mass, showing indifference more icy than the winter which whitens the path, both to the middle-aged gentleman on one side and the timid attentions of a youth on the other.

Mr. Calthrop takes one of the foremost places among the younger painters of our school with an illustration of the "School for Scandal"—the scene where young Surface and his boon companions are discovered drinking to the toast, "Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen," &c. The scene is conceived and realised with great spirit; the colouring and handling are effective and brilliant. Mr. Cauly, a young painter less known, brings himself favourably into notice with an illustration of "Hood's Bridge of Sighs" (94). There is a great deal of power, pictorial as well as tragic, in the effect of moonlight on the river, and the figure of the poor lost creature as for a moment she pauses before hurling herself "out of the world." Though not free from the artist's tendency to the melodramatic, the picture by Mr. L. J. Pott, "Mary Queen of Scots being led to Execution" (58), is a considerable advance. The funeral trappings are a little too lavishly displayed, and the Queen's face is contorted out of all possibility of recognising her through any known portraits; yet its painful expression is true to nature. In force and truth of facial expression, however, there are few things in the exhibition to compare with Mr. A. H. Burr's illustration of Tennyson's "Dora"—the reconciliation scene (119). The conflict of emotion in the hard old man's face, the savage obstinacy of his nature still struggling with the paternal instincts of regret, the courageous love of Mary, and the meekness of the stricken Dora, are all very finely rendered. A half-length life-size of "Charlotte Corday Returning to Prison after her Condemnation" (523), by Mr. Lucy, is another excellent example of appropriate physiognomical expression. The clamped lips and set brow speak eloquently of courage unshaken at the prospect of death. Why the picture has not a better place, even in view of the general and almost unexampled bad hanging of the present exhibition, we are at a loss to understand. If hardly more than a study, it is a study of high historical aim, and therefore in a walk of art which a Royal Academy should encourage. Another picture of true and touching pathos is contributed by Mr. A. H. March, the lately-elected member of the Old Water-Colour Society, representing groups of women, old men, and children gathered on the sea-

beach after a storm, looking anxiously to windward for the return of the "Missing Boats" (166).

Other water-colour painters are well represented. Mr. John Gilbert's "Convocation of Clergy" (461) affords scope for a display of the artist's facility in picturesque composition, command of character, skilful handling, rich colour, and effective chiaroscuro. No. 125, by Mr. C. Green, shows a handsome interior of the last century, with a young wife and her gamester husband seated on a double-headed couch; bailiffs are entering the room, and the wife reads the "Ruin" of their home in the despairing face to which she turns for explanation. The pitiful tale is well told; the colouring and execution are agreeable. Mr. A. C. Gow's illustration of Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour"—Bobadil exhibiting that most "fortunate weapon," his invincible rapier, to Stephen as a "most perfect Toledo"—has much humour, and is painted with great, almost too great, minuteness and care. Mr. J. D. Watson's "Saved" (281)—a mother and child conveyed to shore from a wreck by ropes—is a vigorous and striking realisation of such a scene with all its terrors. "The Draw-Well" (579), by W. Small, has considerable merit, though of a peculiar kind. Mr. T. Green's "Daily Governess" (472), a delicate-looking young lady taking her lonely way through the snow from the old-fashioned grille of a comfortable "Queen Anne mansion," is, perhaps, intended to suggest an unfriendly life spent in uncongenial duties; but, be this as it may, it is certainly painted with uncommon refinement and truth.

Among the few works of high aim, an honourable place must be assigned to Miss E. Courtauld's "Memories of the First Palm Sunday" (574)—i.e., holy women and disciples on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem from Bethany, recalling Christ's triumphant entry and subsequent Passion. The sad evening effect which broods over the darkling landscape and distant city is in perfect keeping with the sorrowful demeanour of the pilgrims; and the whole picture has an imaginative pathetic unity which is deeply impressive. Another imaginative and religiously-suggestive work is "The Summit of Calvary" (1177), by Mr. P. R. Morris—a Syrian shepherd followed by his flock, with ewes and lambs in the foreground, absorbed in contemplation of the cross after the crucifixion. A picture of Calvary the morning after the crucifixion, but very differently treated, first brought this artist into notice a few years back, and received high encomia from ourselves, Mr. Ruskin, and others. The present work, however, manifests a technical advance—some of its colour-passages, in particular, discover original and refined harmonies.

Mr. Hodgson's picture of an "Arab Patriarch" (1160) watching girls milking a herd of goats is distinguished by his customary soundness of workmanship and fidelity of characterisation; but the textures have a hardness which we do not remember to have observed in previous works. Mr. Briton Rivière's "Circe and the Friends of Ulysses" (1156) does not help one to realise the Witch-Queen of antiquity; but, on the contrary, presents a very modern enchantress; nor is there anything classical in the unmeaning background. In rendering, however, the transformation of Ulysses's companions into a herd of swine, the artist evinces a racy humour, a knowledge of porcine traits, and a power of adapting these to convey the idea of varied human character and expression under a brutalised aspect which has seldom been equalled. Mr. Gale is one of the few English artists who have been prompted to represent incidents having relation to the late war; and he has been guided by good taste in the invention of his subjects and their treatment. One shows a French cottage-interior, with a sympathetic Curé reading a paper, the "latest intelligence" of which affords "Hopes of Peace" (337) to an eager and anxious peasant family whose mainstay has been carried off as "food for powder." Another, entitled "The Little Intercessor" (1107), represents a poor Normandy woman, with piteous, worn face and tearful eyes, before a crucifix in a church, teaching her little child to join in her prayers for the safe return of the absent father. Mr. Eyre Crowe is not quite so happy in the painting of his "Old Mortality" (39) as in his "Friends" (241), which is capital in every way. This latter represents a Quakers' meeting; and although you see only the backs of most of the congregation and the monotonous garbs of the two sexes divided, of course, from each other, yet there is a great deal of subtle discrimination of character, whilst the execution is careful and complete throughout. Mr. Storey's "Rosy Cheeks" (70)—children gathering apples which provoke the obvious comparison to their own ruddy faces—and his children at their lessons in a sunny nursery (277), are, we presume, portrait groups; and, if so, the "motive" for the portraiture in each case is very felicitous and unhackneyed. *Au reste*, this painter makes slow progress in his art. Mr. Selous has an inventively-conceived and elaborate composition (1173), representing the arches of the Coliseum on the morning of a gladiatorial show under Nero, with the betting-men of the day giving and taking odds on a young barbarian slave, whose "lanista," or trainer, is expatiating on his fine condition. An armed female is also introduced—women, it is known, having been allowed to enter the bloody arena. The "Chantres Espagnols" (187), by M. Legros, has the intense individuality, the ascetic realism, and the old-master-like style of execution which distinguish all this able artist's works, and place them apart as *sui generis*. Mr. Heywood Hardy's "Barnaby Rudge" (62) is a distinct advance on previous efforts. Mr. Goldingham makes his début as a painter of whom favourable anticipations may be entertained, in "Italian Women at the Well" (76). Another picture of promise is "The Intruder" (11), by Mr. Roskell. There is refined pathos in Mr. Goldie's picture (134) of the orphan Louis XVII. watching the sparrows on the top of his Temple prison. The following also are works of merit which, we regret to say, we have not space to dwell upon:—"At the Shrine" (661), a picture in the manner of Leys by Mr. C. N. Hemy; "Connoisseurs" (263), by M. E. Baldini; "So Like his Daddy" (270), by Mr. H. Bource; "A Despatch from the Deep" (40), by Mr. R. Carrick; "The Huguenots' Burying-Ground, Wandsworth, Surrey" (469), by Mr. W. Ascroft; "The Wayfarers" (467), by Mr. J. Clark; and contributions by M. Zuccoli, the Brothers Dicksee, Messrs. Oulless, T. K. Pelham, and E. H. Courbold, and Miss E. M. Osborn.

The public will hear with unusual gratification of the new title created by the Queen. Miss Burdett Coutts is to be raised to the Peerage, as Baroness Burdett Coutts, in acknowledgment of that unceasing devotion which has made the illustrious lady bestow her wealth, not only on objects of public charity the most unbounded, but on works of utility for the benefit of all classes of the community.

The Board of Trade has awarded a gold watch to Captain R. Berg, of the Danish barque Thorwaldsen, of Copenhagen, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the master and crew of the ship General Lee, of Liverpool, whom he rescued from their waterlogged vessel at midnight on Oct. 14, 1869, in latitude 35 S. and longitude 52 W., it having taken the Thorwaldsen from five a.m. that day to effect their rescue. This having been done, the Thorwaldsen put about and returned to Monde Video, and landed them there.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## LORD GARVAGH.

The Right Hon. Charles Henry Spencer George Canning, second Baron Garvagh, of Garvagh, in the county of Londonderry, in the Peerage of Ireland, died on the 7th inst. His Lordship was born, March 18, 1826, the elder son of George, first Lord Garvagh (who was so created Oct. 28, 1818, and died Aug. 20, 1840), by his second wife, Rosabelle Charlotte Isabella, the eldest daughter of the late Henry Bonham, Esq., M.P., of Titnesh Park, in the county of Berks. Having received his education at Eton, Lord Garvagh entered the Army, became Lieutenant in the 10th Hussars in 1846, and Captain in the 7th Dragoons in 1851, when he retired; subsequently, in 1853, he was appointed a Captain in the West Essex Militia. He was also a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Londonderry. His Lordship married, June 10, 1851, Cecilia Susannah, youngest daughter of the late John Ruggles-Brise, Esq., of Spains Hall, Essex, and Cavendish, in the county of Suffolk, by whom he leaves two sons, Charles John Spencer George, his successor, now third Baron Garvagh, who was born June 2, 1852; and Conway Stratford George. The first Lord Garvagh was cousin-german of George Canning, Prime Minister in 1827.

## SIR JOHN HERSCHEL, BART.

Sir John Frederick William Herschel, Bart., M.A., Knight of the Guelphic Order, died, at Collingwood, near Hawkhurst, on the 11th inst. The son of Sir William Herschel, the illustrious astronomer, the discoverer of the planet Uranus, the great man whose death we record not only sustained but increased the distinction of his name. Born at Slough, near Windsor, on March 7, 1792, he gave early promise of future fame, and, after a brilliant career at St. John's College, Cambridge, took his degree in 1813, being Senior Wrangler, as well as Smith's prizeman. This is not the place to enter on the pursuits, writings, and discoveries of this renowned philosopher. Suffice it to say that his profound, learned, indefatigable energy and intellectual power placed him foremost amongst the men of his generation. The Queen, at her coronation, while conferring a baronetcy on Bulwer as the representative of literature, gave the same honour to Herschel as the representative of science. Herschel's contributions to astronomy, natural philosophy, meteorology, and photography were truly marvellous; his mind was not altogether devoted to scientific pursuits, but the belles lettres claimed a portion of his thoughts, and in 1866 he published a translation of the "Iliad," in accentuated English hexameters. In 1833 he fitted out an enterprise to the Cape of Good Hope, with a view to the completion of his father's sidereal observations, and devoted four years to the investigation. Some years after his return he published the results. In 1839 Herschel was granted the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford; in 1842 was elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen; in 1850 received the appointment of Master of the Mint, which he held five years; and in 1855 was nominated one of the eight foreign associates of the French Academy of Science. Sir John married, March 3, 1829, Margaret Brodie, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Stewart, D.D., and leaves a large family, of which the eldest son, now Sir William James Herschel, second Baronet, of the Bengal Civil Service, was born Jan. 9, 1833, and married, May 19, 1864, Anne Eliza Haldane, daughter of Alfred Hardcastle, Esq., by whom he has issue. A portrait of Sir John Herschel will be given in our next Number.

## ADMIRAL SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOTT.

Admiral Sir Alexander Dundas Young Arbuthnott, Knight Commander of the Orders of Charles III. and of San Fernando of Spain, Knight of the Orders of St. George of Russia and the Medjidie of Turkey, gentleman of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber, died at Shenton Hall, Leicestershire, on the 8th inst., aged eighty-two. This gallant and distinguished officer was only son of Colonel Robert Arbuthnott, 31st Foot, brother-in-law of General Sir De Lacy Evans, and was fourth in descent from the Hon. Alexander Arbuthnott, of Knox, M.P. for Kincardineshire, son of Robert, first Viscount Arbuthnott, by Catherine, his second wife, daughter of Hugh, ninth Lord Lovat. He entered the Royal Navy April 9, 1803, and became a retired Admiral Nov. 30, 1863. His services ranged over a memorable period, and were even then conspicuous. He fought at Trafalgar in 1805, accompanied the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, and took an active part in the Baltic in 1808 and 1809. Subsequently he co-operated at the capture of the islands of Beveland and of the city of Antwerp, and commanded the Terror in the second expedition to Algiers. On one occasion, when First Lieutenant, he escorted the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia to England, and assisted at the naval review at Spithead. Accompanying the British Auxiliary Legion to Spain as Colonel on the Staff, he was present at the relief of San Sebastian, and led the forlorn hope at the storming of Irun. In 1838 he was made Brigadier-General in the Spanish service, and was allowed by his own Sovereign to accept the insignia of the Spanish orders conferred on him. In 1840 he served in Syria as a Captain of the Navy, with General Mitchell and the commission employed against Ibrahim Pacha, and was presented by the Sultan with a gold medal. Sir Alexander married Catherine Maria, third daughter of the late Rev. Charles Eustace, acknowledged heir to the Viscountcy of Baltinglass, and had an only child—Josette Eliza Jane, wife of Major Wollaston, of Shenton Hall, Leicestershire.

The new public hall at Forfar, which Mr. Peter Reid has presented to his native town, was opened on Thursday week, and the donor was presented with a marble bust of himself, by the inhabitants, in recognition of his munificent gift.

Captain John De Faye, of the British ship Jalawad, has been presented by the local marine board of Liverpool, on behalf of the American Government, with a valuable gold watch, as an acknowledgment of his humanity towards the shipwrecked crew of the American schooner Grace Clifton, lost in March, 1870, on a voyage from Darien to Providence, Rhode Island.

## CHESS.

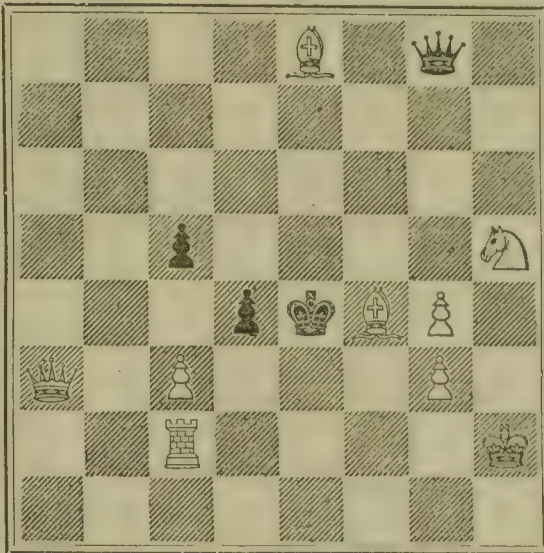
## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. WHITE.—Your second problem duly reached us, but the examiners have not yet reported on it.  
H. B.—All contributions intended for insertion must be accompanied, on the same sheet, with the author's name and address.  
B. L.—Black does not appear to us to have the better position.  
I. LIBERAL.—1. The three problems to which you refer shall not be forgotten; but you must bear in mind that our Chess space is very inadequate to the demands made upon it. 2. All communications on the subject of your copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS should be addressed to the *Publisher*, and not to the Editor.  
C. BRADFORD.—To spare the players in the forthcoming tourney between Lancashire and Yorkshire the annoyance of seeing false reports of the results of the play, it should be the special duty of the several secretaries to supply authentic information of the proceedings to the leading Chess organs as soon as possible.  
FARRICE.—Le Rédacteur has been seriously ill for some time, and is unable to oblige you. There will be no difficulty, however, in your obtaining the diagrams if you write to Mr. Dangorfield, lithographer, 22, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, London.  
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1418 has been received since the publication of our last list from C. C. M., Dundee—Captain M., of Dublin—F. H. Monaghan, G. Q. T.—Hannibal—H. G. Shaw—Algoas—S. B. Ward—F. H. B. Plymouth—Civil Engineer, Glasgow—Pip—H. H. H., St. Petersburg—F. G. B.—Sandford and Merton—1871—J. B. Charley—Monitor—Troy—W. H.—H. M. S. Vanguard—P. R. S.—B. W. A.—Serapis—Joey—Milford—Look Alive—Harry Hotspur—Marian and Ferdinand—Hector—F. A. S.—S. E. R.—J. N.—F. L.—Wrotham—Greenleigh—W. G. L.—Sawney—Vlator—B. C. B.—Angelo and Trim.

## PROBLEM NO. 1421.

By Herr KLING.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS IN EDINBURGH.

The subjoined Game, played by Dr. FRASER, Messrs. MEIKLE, H. REE, MORLEY, and others, consulting together, against Mr. ROSENTHAL, presents another example of Mr. G. B. Fraser's novelty in the Scotch opening.

(Scotch Gambit.)

BLACK (The Allies). WHITE (Mr. R.).  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
3. P to Q 4th P takes P  
4. Kt takes P Q to K R 5th  
5. B to K 2nd Q takes K P  
6. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd  
7. Castles P to K 2nd  
8. R to K sq B to K 3rd  
9. B to Q Kt 5th Q to Q 2nd  
10. Kt to Q 4th K Kt to K 2nd  
11. B to K Kt 5th P to Q R 3rd  
12. B takes K Kt B takes B  
13. B takes Kt P takes B  
14. Kt takes B P takes Kt  
15. Q to K R 5th (ch) P to K Kt 3rd  
16. Q to K R 6th B to K B 3rd  
17. P to Q B 3rd R to Q Kt sq  
18. R to K 2nd R to Q Kt 4th  
19. Kt to Q R 3rd R to K R 4th  
20. Q to Q 2nd Castles  
21. Q R to K sq P to K 4th  
22. Kt to Q B 4th Q to K 3rd  
23. P to Q Kt 3rd P to Q 4th  
and, after a fight of six hours, the Allies succumbed.

## CHESS AT BATH.

Another clever Game between the Rev. W. WAYTE, of Eton, and Mr. E. THOROLD, of Bath.—(Petroff's Defence.)

BLACK (Mr. Wayte). WHITE (Mr. Thorold).  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd  
3. Kt takes P P to Q 3rd  
4. Kt to K B 3rd Kt takes P  
5. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th  
6. B to Q 3rd B to K 2nd  
7. Castles Kt to Q B 3rd  
8. R to K sq P to K B 4th  
9. P to Q 4th B to K 3rd  
10. P takes P B takes P  
11. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes Kt  
12. P takes Kt Castles.  
13. B to Q Kt 2nd B to K 4th, threatening B to K 5th, is probably stronger. The first twelve moves, we may observe, are identical with those in a match game between Mr. Lowenthal and Mr. Morphy, the latter conducting the defence.  
14. Kt to K 5th Kt takes Kt  
15. P takes Kt Q to K 3rd  
16. Q to K 2nd Q R to Q sq  
17. P to K B 4th This weakens his position. Observe White's capital reply:—  
17. B to Q B 4th (ch) B takes P (ch)  
18. K to R sq B takes P (ch)  
19. Q takes B and Black resigns.

THE WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The sixteen annual meeting of this association will be held at the Victoria Hotel (adjacent to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Station), Bradford, this day (Saturday)—President, Benjamin Broughton, Esq.; vice-president, J. Petty, Esq. The committee have much satisfaction in announcing that arrangements have been made for playing a county match between Lancashire and Yorkshire, to be played on that occasion. Each county will be represented by fifteen to twenty selected players, and from the well-known proficiency of many who will be engaged, an exceedingly interesting meeting is anticipated. A prize of the value of 10 gs. will be given by the Bradford Club to the winning county. It is hoped that every member of the association will feel induced to be present to welcome the Lancashire players, and to add to the success of a gathering which promises to be specially entertaining and instructive to all lovers of the game. During the day arrangements will be made, as usual, for tournaments, the entrance-fee to which will be 2s. 6d. each. The room will be open for play at twelve o'clock, agreeably with the rules of the association. Tickets, which will give the right of admission during the day, and will include refreshments, may be obtained of the hon. secretary at the meeting. The charge will be, to members of chess clubs, 2s. 6d.; to non-members, 3s. 6d. each.

BERMONDSEY CHESS CLUB V. GREENWICH CHESS CLUB.—The above match was played at the Greenwich Institution, on Friday, the 21st ult., and resulted in a draw, each club scoring seven games. The following is the score:—

Bermondsey.			Greenwich.		
First Game.	Second Game.	Total.	First Game.	Second Game.	Total.
Mr. Dreige .. 0	0	0	Mr. Latter .. 1	1	2
" Beardsell .. 1	1	2	" Morris .. 0	0	0
" Saloway .. 0	0	0	" Forrest .. 1	1	2
" Holman .. 0	0	0	" Crow .. 1	1	2
" Monk .. 1	1	2	" Lovibond .. 0	0	0
" Prior .. 0	1	1	" Pettett .. 1	0	1
" Dawkins .. 1	1	2	" Hollis .. 0	0	0
		7			7

## SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

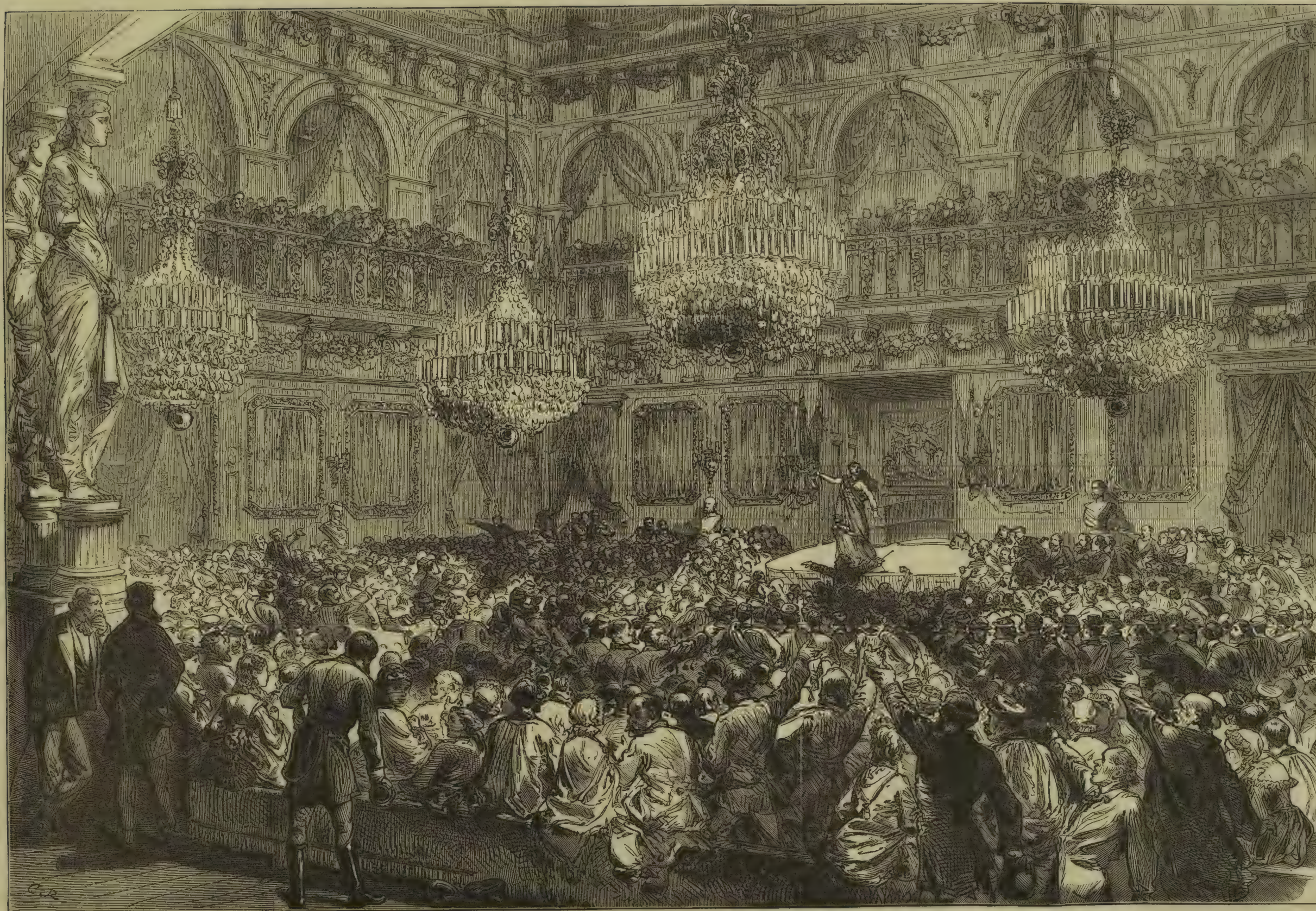
Mr. W. P. Andrew has put forth a pamphlet on the Euphrate route to India, consisting chiefly of letters addressed by him during the past year to the Grand Vizier, to the Secretary of State for India, to the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Postmaster-General, to the Under Secretary of State for War, and to Sir Henry Elliott, our Ambassador at Constantinople, in which we are informed that the line is intended to be carried eventually from Constantinople to Bussorah, though at the outset it would only be carried from Seleucia, or some other part of the Mediterranean, to Bussorah, which portion, supplemented by lines of steamers at both ends, would suffice to open a new line of communication between Europe and India. Mr. Andrew maintains that a link of railway connecting the Eastern and Western system is an enterprise rendered necessary by the interests not merely of England and India, but of the Eastern and Western worlds. But he seems to be unwilling that these benefits should be realised by any other expedient than by his fragmentary project of the Euphrates Valley line, by which, as it appears to us, they never could be realised at all. It is, in our judgment, a most vicious course to propose the commencement of an extended line of railway by constructing a piece in the middle, without having ascertained and being able to show that the ultimate continuations are possible, and that the completed scheme would probably answer its intended purpose. Yet this is the course which Mr. Andrew invites the Government to countenance, and which he presses upon them not by force of argument but by persistency of agitation. Supposing that the Euphrates Valley line were to be made from Seleucia to Bussorah, would the journey to India be abbreviated thereby? The distance of Bombay from Bussorah is about the same as the distance of Bombay from Aden—viz., 1664 geographical miles. The exact length of the proposed railway is not known; but, taking it at 800 miles, the difference in distance between the routes by the Persian Gulf and Red Sea would be about 508 miles in favour of the former route, or less than 10 per cent of the whole distance between London and Bombay. Now an acceleration of one tenth of the time could certainly be accomplished much more easily by quickening the speed of the existing steamers than by constructing a line of 800 miles long through the deserts of Mesopotamia; and it is doubtful, indeed, if any time would be saved by the use of the proposed railway, owing to the delays incidental to the numerous transshipments. Mr. Andrew is the chairman of the Scinde and Punjab railways and Indus Flotilla, and he regards the Euphrates railway, with connecting steamers in the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean, as the missing link in the great chain which is to connect Europe with the East. But the journey to Lahore by the route Mr. Andrew seeks to provide involves no less than eight transshipments; and everyone practically conversant with the management of traffic knows how difficult it is to make the parts of such a system dovetail accurately, so that delays may be prevented, which, if frequent or great, would throw the whole machine out of gear. What passengers and what merchandise would like to pursue such a disjointed route? If, to redress these evils, it should be proposed to continue the line at one end to Constantinople and at the other to Kur-rachee, engineering difficulties of a formidable character present themselves, which, though perhaps not insuperable, should be weighed at the beginning of the undertaking, and not at the middle of it. There is no reason to believe that the Euphrates railway would be a greater commercial success than the Scinde and Punjab railways and the Indus Flotilla, which, it is notorious, have been most unprofitable schemes.

Professor Challis has communicated to the *Philosophical Magazine* an able paper "On Attraction Caused by Vibrations of the Air," in which he maintains that the condensation in waves propagated from a centre will vary inversely as the distance, and that the rate of diminution of the condensation or rarefaction with distance from the centre will be continually changed from the law of the inverse square of the distance to that of the simple inverse of the distance, provided there be alternate condensations and rarefactions, as seems to be inevitable; for it is contrary to known hydronamical laws to suppose the possibility of a solitary wave of condensation. The above-mentioned velocity gives rise to a continual flow from the rarefied into the condensed parts, and just in the proportion required for altering the law of diminution with the distance from the inverse square to the simple inverse. Professor Challis believes that the attraction of magnetism is caused by vibration, to which he might have added the attraction of gravity—a doctrine long since propounded by Robert Hooke, and of which an account is given in his posthumous works. In the revolving grate erected by Boulton and Watt beneath a steam-boiler at the Bank of England, the coal was fed by a scoop moved by a cam which advanced the scoop gradually over an orifice carrying coal with it, and then suddenly drew back the scoop, when the coal, by its inertia remaining behind it, fell into the fire. In this case we have a backward and forward motion causing bodies subjected to it to travel in a certain direction; and, if we suppose a similar motion to exist in the particles of bodies, an attraction like that of gravity will be the result.

A mode of throwing light over an enemy's works at night during war has been contrived. A calico parachute is folded up and placed in a tin sphere, about half the sphere being filled with a composition which when ignited gives a brilliant light. The sphere is fired from a mortar, like a bomb, and in a certain time it bursts, the parachute is thrown out, and comes into action in sustaining the blazing composition, which is ignited at the same time.

A late number of Poggendorff's *Annalen* contains an account of an experiment made by E. Budde to ascertain whether a Leidenfrost's drop with water could be produced at a less temperature than 100c. The experiment was made by letting a drop of water fall upon a hot plate covered by a partially exhausted receiver, and it was found that the drop assumed the spheroidal condition at a temperature of 85c., confirming the doctrine that the force which supports the drop obeys the laws of the pressure of vapours. The star shape sometimes assumed by the drop Berger was explained to be a phenomenon of vibration. If the drop is large it behaves like other vibrating bodies, and divides into aliquot parts, forming nodes or loops.

The number of new furnaces introduced into the iron manufacture is becoming too great for us to chronicle their varieties. M. Berard, of Givors, in France, proposes to produce steel direct from pig iron by the aid of a carbonic oxide furnace, the gas being generated in a gasifier resembling a common blast furnace, and being then made to pass through a chamber filled with incandescent coke. A furnace called the Lancefield furnace has lately been tried in Glasgow as a furnace for heating blooms. In this furnace a blast of air sent into a close ashpit generates gas, which rising to the upper part of the furnace is there met and burnt by an annular blast of air, and the coal is introduced at short intervals through the centre of this annulus, whereby outward leakage is prevented.



THE FRENCH SIEGE OF PARIS: CONCERT FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE TUILERIES.



"THE POND," BY W. C. T. DOBSON, A.R.A.  
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

## "THE POND."

We are glad to recognise in the treatment of rustic subjects by Mr. Dobson an exceptional freedom from those faults of taste too commonly chargeable to English painters, to which we have adverted in our notice this week of the Academy Exhibition. The drawing by Mr. Dobson, in the exhibition of the Old Water-Colour Society, which has supplied the present Fine-Art Illustration, will, we think, bear out our commendation of this artist. It truly reflects rustic child-life in its unconscious simplicity and innocence. The subject is one which the artist or anyone may have often seen; and Mr. Dobson has simply painted what he saw. He does not make heroes of his little Surrey or Sussex peasants; he does not invent for them any extravagantly tragic or comic situation. They amuse themselves after their childish fashion; but they do not act at the spectator. There is, in short, nothing more extraordinary in the picture than in the reality; and the artist does not seek to attract attention to his own cleverness. No doubt the pure and reverent feeling with which Mr. Dobson has handled religious themes of high aim serves to guide his taste in engaging our sympathies for the lowliest subjects in country life, to which a painter could address himself. But all sincere art is in some sense religious; it is self-humiliating and self-forgetting worship, implied by the artist's silently displaying his admiration for the beauties of all the Creator's works.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The attendance at the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, which has been revived principally to compensate the townspeople for the loss of the Monday racing, was very small, and, with the exception of one or two two-year-old stakes and the great battle of the T.Y.C. cracks, the sport was not particularly exciting. The best two-year-olds that ran at this meeting were probably Cremorne, Hermitage, and Landmark. The first-mentioned cantered away from a large field in the Newmarket Plate; and Landmark, the half-brother to Frivolity, for whom Mr. Padwick gave 720 gs. at Doncaster last year, also won a race in good style. Still, we doubt if any really high-class youngster has yet appeared in public. The meeting of such speedy animals as Cymbal, Vulcan, Countryman, and Tibthorpe over the T. Y. C., of course created the greatest interest. There can be no question that Cymbal ought to have won, for Fordham, on Vulcan, fairly outrode Wyatt; but what could have induced "Mr. Bruton" to intrust his horse to a lightweight when a jockey like Chaloner was looking on? The Bothwell stable was in good form at York and Doncaster, securing a couple of valuable stakes with Lord Hawthorn and Stanley; and we note that Como, a two-year-old, by Macaroni from the dam of Simphon, also ran well.

Bath furnished a couple of pleasant days' racing, though there was no sensation like that of last year, when Macgregor, on whom odds were then laid for the Derby, fulfilled his engagement in the Biennial, and finished any distance in front of the future Oaks victress. On this occasion Jester and Digby Grand were the best of the Biennial competitors, and the former, with a 3-lb. pull in the weights, won a splendid race by a head. Chaloner rode him, and of course Fordham donned the "green, black belt;" and it is somewhat singular that, in almost every close struggle between these fine horsemen, the latter comes off second best. We believe that Violetta, who carried off the Twentieth Biennial and the Weston Stakes, is the first of The Duke's stock that has yet appeared in public. He was credited with fourteen foals in his first season, and a bright future seems in store for the famous old Danebury racehorse, whose name brings up memories of the time when the late Marquis of Hastings was carrying all before him, and the "scarlet and white hoops" was well-nigh invincible. A field of ten showed that the reduction of the distance of the Somersetshire Stakes course to about a mile and five furlongs, which took place last year, has been duly appreciated. Grand Coup won very cleverly indeed, and at once took a prominent place in the Derby betting, 14 to 1 being freely accepted about his chance. Bridgewater, who was so heavily backed for the Derby last year, made his first appearance in the Bath Handicap, in which he figured very ingloriously.

As the great race of the year will be run next Wednesday, we must not lose this last opportunity of writing a few lines about it. Bothwell's position at the head of affairs remains unshaken; indeed, after seeing the fine style in which he shook off Sterling and came up the hill at the finish of the Two Thousand, it is impossible to doubt that he must have a wonderful chance, especially as he is a compact, muscular little colt that is sure to show to great advantage over the Epsom course. Albert Victor has not gone well in the betting of late, though he has now nearly recovered his former position, and no cause is assigned for his retrogression. Great accounts reach us of the progress made by the Zephyr colt, and we rather expect to see him turn the tables on Mr. Cartwright's representative next week; but, in any case, it is sure to be a very close thing between them. For King of the Forest we have no fancy whatever. He is again backed heavily, especially for a place; but when we saw him at Newmarket we were surprised to find that he had hardly grown at all since last season, and showed a great lack of power. Painful memories of Lady Elizabeth forbid us to incline to the chance of a filly, though The Pearl was a good and consistent performer last year; and Grand Coup, who is a very superior handicap horse, cannot be expected to do more than run fourth. Ripponden is far too much of a rogue to be trusted; while even Mr. Lombard's great luck can hardly bring Ravenshoe in before Albert Victor and the Zephyr colt, who defeated him so easily at the Newmarket Craven Meeting. We do not often indulge in a prophecy; but if we place Bothwell first, the Zephyr colt second, Albert Victor third, and Grand Coup fourth, we fancy we shall be pretty near the mark.

The cold dull weather did not prevent about 12,000 people from visiting Lillie Bridge on Saturday last, when the annual Civil Service sports took place. The performances, on the whole, were decidedly below the average, though there were two or three exceptions. A. P. Badcock, a very improving man, won both the 100 yards and 220 yards races, in the former of which Guy Pym reappeared; but, being totally out of condition, he could not run three heats in one day. C. J. Michod had a second try for the mile challenge cup, and ran very much better than he did last year; but Sydenham Dixon was also in improved form, and, after a very close race for three quarters of a mile, he drew away and won pretty easily, for the fourth successive year, in 4 min. 40 sec. By far the closest contest of the day was that for the quarter-mile, between H. W. Murray and E. N. Alpe, in which the latter got a few inches in front in the last stride. The Inland Revenue, as usual, carried off the lion's share of the honours, that office taking fifteen prizes out of forty-one.

On Monday the Khedive laid the foundation-stone of the new works at the port of Alexandria.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week Lord Redesdale raised the question whether, seeing that a reconciliation had been effected between the Northern and Southern States, the Government of Washington was entitled to persevere in the Alabama claims. It was, he urged, monstrous that Virginia and Carolina should join in making claims upon us, and that the Northern States, having forgiven the principal, should prefer a claim against those who were mere passive participants in the matter. The Earl of Lauderdale denied that, going by their own practice in the Crimean War, the Americans had any claim in respect of the Alabama. Earl Granville, without giving any opinion on the point raised by Lord Redesdale, admitted that the Government were bound to give it every attention. In reply to a question from Lord Buckhurst, with reference to the spread of smallpox, the Earl of Kimberley said the Poor-Law Board had urged the local guardians to take steps for enforcing vaccination. The conversation resulted in the ordering of a return showing the proportion of cases vaccinated to births in the metropolis. The Promissory Oaths Bill and University Tests Bill passed the third reading; as did also the Workshops Regulation Act (1867) Amendment Bill, the Presbyterian Church (Ireland) Bill, and the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Society of Ireland Regulation Bill.

A debate on the Treaty of Washington was expected in the House of Lords on Monday evening, Earl Russell having given notice of his intention to move for copies of the instructions to the British Commissioners. The noble Earl, however, contented himself with giving notice that on Monday next he will move an address praying her Majesty to withhold her sanction from the treaty if it shall appear to be based upon principles which were not legally in force when the depredations of the Alabama were committed. In the final discussion upon the bill for the amendment of the criminal law relating to threats and violence arising out of trade disputes, Lord Cairns carried a resolution, against the Government, whereby the penalties imposed for "molestation" are extended. The bill was then passed. A languid discussion took place on the subject of the late Conference on the Black Sea, the Ministerial policy being assailed by Lord Strathclyde and the Marquis of Salisbury, and defended by Lord Granville and the Duke of Argyll. The House passed through Committee the two bills relating to trades unions, and read the third time and passed the County Justices Qualification Amendment Bill and the Metropolitan Poor Act (1867) Amendment Bill.

On Tuesday the Bank Holidays Bill was passed through Committee, its provisions being extended to Scotland. The Sequestration, the Judgments (Ireland), and the Anatomy Act Amendment Bills were passed through Committee; and the Citation (Scotland) Amendment and Trusts Funds Amendment Bills were read the second time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week the second reading of the Protection of Life and Property (Ireland) Bill was moved by the Marquis of Hartington. The bill, he said, was directed against two classes of persons—namely, the leaders of the Ribbon Society and those who were principals or accessories to any crime committed in Westmeath. In regard to the former class, power was given to the Lord Lieutenant to arrest any person connected, directly or indirectly, with a Ribbon Society who had been resident within the year in the district in question; while with respect to the latter, means were provided to ensure their arrest wherever found. The O'Connor Don moved an amendment to the effect that it was not expedient to continue the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act beyond the date settled by the statute. The amendment was seconded by Mr. E. Dease; and, after several other members had spoken, the debate was adjourned till Tuesday afternoon. At the evening sitting, Mr. Macfie moved for a Select Committee to consider what ameliorations can be made in the relations between Great Britain and her colonies, with a view to the maintenance of the most cordial intercommunication between all parts of the empire. The motion was seconded by Sir H. Verney, and was opposed by Lord Bury on the ground that there was no necessity for the proposed inquiry. After some further discussion, in the course of which Mr. Huggess assured the House that Government was fully impressed with the importance of maintaining the best relations with the colonies, the motion was withdrawn. The Income Tax Bill was re-introduced. It is now entitled "A Bill to Grant Duties of Customs and Income Tax," and provides, in addition to the income tax, for the continuance of the sixpenny duty on tea for one year from Aug. 1 next. The last clause, to which special objection was taken by Mr. Ward Hunt, relates to the appointment of assessors. The bill passed the second reading.

Lord Selkirk stated on Monday that the Treaty of Washington had not yet reached London. Mr. Gladstone promised, after a short conversation with Mr. Disraeli, that the document should be presented to the House immediately after its arrival, and before ratification. The Government disapproved of the premature publication of the treaty in America. After a long list of questions had been cleared off, the House began its labours in Committee on the Army Regulation Bill. The first clause, defining the title of the measure, was agreed to, after a protest from Colonel Knox. On clause 2, which prohibits the purchase of commissions after a date to be fixed by the Queen in Council, Mr. Muntz moved an amendment affirming that over-regulation prices ought not to be recognised. There was a long discussion, which ended in the rejection of the amendment. Mr. Jacob Bright presented a petition from Manchester and Salford, two-thirds of a mile long, containing nearly 74,000 signatures, in favour of the Permissive Bill.

The adjourned debate on the Westmeath Protection Bill was resumed on Tuesday by Mr. O'Connor, who supported the amendment of The O'Connor Don against the clause providing for the renewal of the Peace Preservation Act of last year. Mr. Gathorne Hardy supported the Government, who had made out a case for the bill. After some observations by Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Mr. Maguire strongly opposed the bill, on the ground that the powers of the local authorities, if wisely exercised, were already sufficient. The bill was therefore, in his opinion, unnecessary, and it was conceived in the worst spirit of despotism. Mr. Serjeant Sherlock followed on the same side; but Dr. Ball supported the Government, and said that the mere knowledge that the Executive possessed such powers as the bill would give them would be sufficient in itself to bring about a better state of things. Mr. John Martin claimed for the Irish people the inalienable right to be free, and to be governed by a free Parliament of their own election. He taunted the Liberals with being willing to rebel against the match tax, whilst they eagerly voted a new coercion bill for Ireland, which was asked for in the very wantonness of despotism. Comparing the state of Westmeath with that of Sheffield in 1866, he asked on what ground it was proposed to suspend the Constitution in the Irish county, whilst in Sheffield a Royal Commission of inquiry was thought sufficient.

Finally, Mr. Martin, speaking "as the representative of the vast majority of the people of Ireland," announced that they would never be reconciled to be subjects of the English Parliament and people. They had no objection to remain free subjects of the Queen and good neighbours of the English people, but they would be no more. His speech was cut short by the arrival of the hour of adjournment. On the reassembling of the House at nine the sitting was broken off by a count-out.

The House, after a smart debate on Wednesday, threw out the Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill by 206 to 124. It also referred the Benefices Resignation Bill to a Select Committee, and passed the Burial Law Amendment Bill.

On Thursday Mr. Disraeli called attention to the financial policy of the Government, and said that so many changes had taken place in respect to Mr. Lowe's propositions that it was difficult to believe that only a month had elapsed since the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his Budget. He (Mr. Disraeli) was of opinion that the whole of the deficit should not be supplied by direct taxation, and that the income tax was that to which they should be least willing to resort, as it essentially affected the smaller incomes comprising 400,000 persons. Having referred at some length to the many propositions of Mr. Lowe and to their subsequent withdrawal, he went on to say that the last measure of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was the bill which they were now considering—a bill for the customs duty and income tax, and proposing to raise ways and means double the amount of that which was at first stated. The bill proposed ways and means to meet whatever deficit would be occasioned by the cessation of the tea duties in August next. What a peculiar position the House was thus placed in by the Chancellor of the Exchequer! A Chancellor of the Exchequer had the opportunity of bringing forward his measures fully matured, and they ought not to be lightly adopted, nor lightly relinquished. By the conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the House was driven, against the advice of the Government, to provide for the deficit in a way which they all disapproved. The income tax had been properly praised for the facility with which it was collected, and the abounding results which it produced to the Treasury. But it must be said that the tax was unequal and unjust in its incidence, and no financial genius in the world could remove that injustice and inequality. Had Mr. Lowe placed before the House the real statement of financial affairs, the House, he believed, would never have sanctioned his financial policy. Mr. Lowe, in reply, said he was prepared to defend the financial policy of the Government. The main charge of Mr. Disraeli was that Government had placed the burden on direct rather than indirect taxation, but this, on investigation, would turn out not to be absolutely the fact. As the House objected to certain new taxes, Government bowed to their opinion, and substituted for their original proposal an increase of the income tax. It appeared to him that Mr. Disraeli by his notice was but endeavouring to play a practical joke upon him, for, instead of making any substantial motion, his speech was only confined to a series of objections against the increase of the income tax. That increase the Government were desirous of avoiding, but, as the House declined to acquiesce in his other propositions, he was compelled to fall back upon direct taxation. Mr. Fawcett warmly attacked the financial policy of the Government. Mr. Newdegate concurred in the observations of Mr. Fawcett. Mr. B. Osborne declared that the Government were without either principles or policy, and he thought that if anything was calculated to bring it into contempt it was the lame explanation and apology of Mr. Lowe that night. The debate was continued for some time longer.

## RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The friends of the Royal Literary Fund celebrated its eighty-second anniversary, on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of the Bishop of Winchester. It was announced that £950 had been subscribed.

The sixth triennial festival in aid of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows was celebrated, on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge. A handsome list of subscriptions was announced.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots was celebrated, on Wednesday, at the London Tavern—the Prince of Wales in the chair. The list of donations included one of 100 gs. from his Royal Highness, and, in addition to the anonymous £1000 and the annual subscriptions, it amounted to £4179 10s.

Last Saturday evening the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund was held at Willis's Rooms—the Earl of Carnarvon in the chair. Amongst the speakers were the Marquis of Bute, Lord Houghton (president of the institution), Sir Julius Benedict, Mr. Newdegate, M.P.; Mr. Arthur Helps, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. Skinner, and Mr. George Godwin. The subscriptions amounted to nearly £1200.

The annual meeting of the friends of the British Home for Incurables was held, on Thursday week, at the City Terminus Hotel—Mr. Charles Hood, F.R.S., in the chair. The report presented stated that there had been a slight gain upon the amount of annual subscriptions, whilst, on the other hand, the donations had fallen off considerably. The balance-sheet showed an expenditure of £7947, the receipts having been £8483.

The annual meeting of the friends of the General Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution was held, on Tuesday, in the Hanover-square Rooms, under the presidency of Lord Ebury. The income of the year, from all sources, amounted to £1787, and the expenditure to £1669. Her Majesty and other members of the Royal family continue to make contributions to the society, which were gratefully acknowledged in a special resolution; while in another an appeal was made to the charitably disposed for additional co-operation.

On Monday evening the thirty-fourth annual festival of the Coffee and Eating House Keepers' Benevolent Association was celebrated at the London Tavern—Mr. S. C. Hadley in the chair. The institution was founded, in 1837, for granting annuities to decayed members, their widows and children, of the coffee-house and eating-house keepers of London. In the past year the actual receipts from members, including subscriptions, donations, and the profits from the theatrical entertainment, amounted to only £279, whilst the expenditure alone for pensioners was £329. The aggregate amount of subscriptions collected was £190.

The annual meeting of the friends of the London Missionary Society was held, on Thursday week, at Exeter Hall—Sir Bartle Frere in the chair. A long report was read, detailing the work of the society in various parts of the world to which it had sent missionaries. In China there were, in connection with the society, eighteen missionaries; in India, forty-nine; in Madagascar, twenty-three; in South Africa, thirty-two; in the West Indies, thirteen; and in the South Sea district, twenty-seven. The total expenditure of the society chargeable against home income during the past year amounted to

£87,324. Adding the expenditure provided for and incurred abroad—viz., £20,027—the entire outlay reached the sum of £107,351. The directors had been nearly able to meet this heavy sum. The larger part had been met by the contributions of the year, which had proved exceptionally liberal.

## THE CHURCH.

### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ainslie, A. C., to be Vicar of Henbridge.  
Bardsley, James; Honorary Canon in Manchester Cathedral.  
Barnett-Clarke, C. W.; Dean of Capetown.  
Boniface, Thomas; Curate (sole charge) of Stoke Mandeville, Bucks.  
Buchanan, T. B.; Vicar of Potterne, Wilts.  
Crawley, W. P.; Minor Canon in Chichester Cathedral.  
Greaves, J. A.; Vicar of Towcester, Northamptonshire.  
Hayward, J. W.; Vicar of Flintham, Notts.  
Hodges, Thomas; Vicar of Camerton, near Worlington.  
Keene, T. P.; Curate (sole charge) of Farleigh, Hungerford.  
Knox, G.; Vicar of Exton, Rutlandshire.  
Long, C. H. Kelle; Curate of Dulverton.  
McCrirk, T. W.; Vicar or Incumbent of St. John Baptist, Stockton-on-Tees.  
Percival, John, Prebendary in Exeter Cathedral.  
Philpot, R.; Rector of Dennington, Suffolk.  
Pickford, John; Vicar of Newton, near Pickering, Yorkshire.  
Prance, C. H.; Vicar of Amesley, Notts.  
Reece, A. D.; Curate of Cheddar.  
Russell, S. F.; Vicar of Wiltshire; Rector of Isfield, Sussex.  
Storrs, Charles Edward; Vicar of Heslington, near York.

The Bishop of Manchester, on Monday, laid the foundation-stone of a new parish church at Leigh.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, on Tuesday, laid the foundation-stone of a chapel in connection with the schools of the ward of Bishopsgate, in course of erection in Skinner-street.

The foundation-stone of new schools for Hartwell and Stowe, near Aylesbury, was laid on the 6th inst., by Mrs. Lee, of Hartwell House. The site is given by Mr. E. D. Lee, her son.

The Rev. Samuel Nevill, Rector of St. Mark's, Hanley, has accepted the Bishopric of Dunedin. He has been travelling in New Zealand for some months, for the benefit of his health.

The Rev. Francis Moran has been appointed to the Chaplaincy of the English Church, Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris, in place of the Rev. E. Forbes, who has been appointed to a living in England.

Ascension Day (Thursday) was observed with more than usual solemnity in many of the London churches, a movement having recently taken place amongst the London clergy to secure a better observance of the day.

On the 11th inst. new schools were opened with much rejoicing in the little village of Hannington, near Northampton. These schools and school-house are a free gift to the inhabitants from the family of Thornton of Brockhall.

On the 9th inst. the Bishop of Bath and Wells consecrated the new chancel and nave which have been added to the Church of St. John the Baptist, Bathwick, which will now accommodate about 900 worshippers—600 in excess of the original number. The cost of the work is about £4000.

Littlebury church, Saffron Walden, was reopened on Wednesday week, after having undergone, at a cost of £1600, a thorough restoration of the nave and aisles, leaving the chancel to be also undertaken ere long. The Bishop of Rochester preached.

The Bishop of London consecrated, on Wednesday, St. Michael's Church, North Kensington. It is a handsome brick-built edifice, with Gothic roof and belfry, to be hereafter surmounted by a spire. The Rev. Edward Ker Grey, M.A., is the Vicar designate.

Bayham Abbey Church, newly built by Marquis Camden, in memory of his father, was opened on Sunday, the 7th inst., by the Bishop Suffragan of Dover. The east window contains an appropriate design in stained glass, executed at Munich, and presented by Mr. A. Stewart, nephew of the late Marquis. The font was the gift of the late Lord Dynevor.

The *Guardian* states that the Rev. A. W. Wilkins has been presented with a purse containing upwards of £262, from the congregation; a silver teakettle, valued at 40 gs., from the superintendents, teachers, and scholars of the Sunday-school and three mission-rooms connected therewith; also, a time-piece, silver salver, fruit-knives and spoons, valued at 22 gs., from the members of the choir, on his resigning the Vicarage of Dewsbury; and that the Rev. J. Clerke Swanton, Curate of Teynham, has received a surplice, as a mark of respect and regard, from the ladies of the congregation of St. Andrew's Chapel-of-Ease, Teynham.—The Rev. J. S. Watson was recently presented with a handsome piece of plate and a purse of sovereigns, from his former pupils, on his retirement from the Head Mastership of the Stockwell Proprietary Grammar School.

The Incorporated Society for promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting on Monday—the Bishop of Llandaff in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Rebuilding the church at Aberayon, Cardiganshire; enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Bryngwyn, near Newport, Monmouthshire; Cockfield, near Sudbury, Suffolk; Holt, near Wrexham; Much Cowarne, near Dromyard; Offham, near Maidstone; and Woodhurst, near St. Ives. Under urgent circumstances, the grants formerly made towards building the Church of St. Peter, Clerkenwell, London; rebuilding the churches at Llanfaglan, near Carnarvon, and Shaw, in the parish of Prestwich, Lancashire; and towards reseating and restoring the church at Llanarth, near New Quay, Cardiganshire, were each increased. Grants were also made from the School-Church and Mission-House Fund towards building school or mission churches at Baildon, near Leeds; Bodmin, St. Leonards, Cornwall; and Unstone, in the parish of Dronfield, near Sheffield.

The United Presbyterian Synod has held its meetings in Edinburgh this week. Dr. John Edmond, London, was unanimously elected Moderator.

The Queen has expressed her willingness to become the patron of the Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity, and has contributed £50 to its funds.

At the Victoria Institute, on Monday, Sir W. Tilson Marsh took the chair, and the Rev. C. Graham delivered an address on "Miracles and their Nature." The Revs. J. H. Titcomb, C. A. Row, and Dibden, Captain Petrie, and others, took part in the discussion. The annual meeting, on May 22, was announced to take place at the room of the Society of Arts, when Dr. Irons will deliver the address.

The Government has decided on the erection of a large convict prison at Rochester, to accommodate 1000 convicts. The site of the intended prison is at the outskirts of the city, on land acquired by the Crown some time since, under the Defence Acts, and close to the River Medway, at Borstal. The new buildings are to be erected entirely by convicts from the neighbouring convict prison at Chatham, where there are at present between 1000 and 1700.

## THE FARM.

The prevailing cold winds and hot sun are turning the young wheat-plant rather yellow, and it appears somewhat sickly and thin. On heavy lands along the east coast there is loud complaint about the barley, and it certainly looks very unpromising. Much ploughing up is still going on, the weather being especially favourable for replanting and sowing generally. The grass, where stocked, is fast going off; though that shut for hay keeps thickening and improving. The lot of the grass parks in the north has been very dull; the earliest in the market made the best prices, but of late it has been difficult to let good keeping. In some parts owners are still holding on, rather than accept the low rates offered, which are, at least, one sixth lower than last year. Although the feed is good, stock is so dear that graziers have little prospect of turning out cattle profitably at the end of the season. The ungenial weather seems to have been general. On the Continent the prospects are not very bright; and a correspondent from the State of Kentucky writes that spring set in very favourably; but at the end of April a "killing frost" rained all the fruit and tender shoots on the timber, severely injured the corn crop, and turned the young grass a sickly yellow.

The high price of beef and the importation of foreign cattle into the metropolis only have aroused strong feelings among parties interested, in the north of England; consequently, a large deputation from the great towns of the northern counties waited on Mr. Forster, last Monday, for the purpose of removing the restrictions on foreign cattle and giving the same freedom of trade to the northern towns that London had. This for the present could not be entertained, as disease still exists in Germany. It is not so much the restrictions on foreign cattle—which, by-the-way, are now selling very high—as the three last bad seasons, that, in the absence of keep, have thinned the country of grazing stock, both of cattle and sheep; indeed, in the present time it requires at least three sheep to take the place formerly of two. Even from France purchasers have been present in Kent and the south of England buying up, at high prices, store sheep for exportation to Normandy. Mr. Read, M.P., intends, next month, bringing the subject of foreign cattle before the House.

The sale of Mr. Searson's herd of shorthorns in Lincolnshire drew together a company of about a thousand. Fashionable blood had been disdained, and the object in breeding was the cultivation of beef-growing properties. The stock was highly approved by the assembly, and seventy-two head, which included a large number of red calves, averaged about £35. On Wednesday last a large exportation of pure-bred shorthorns, selected by Mr. Lewis Hampton and Mr. W. Van Meter during the past three weeks from the principal sales and herds in the country, left London by the ship Hudson for New York. They are purchased for a company in Kentucky, on the same principle as the importations that were made into that State five-and-twenty years ago, and will be sold by auction some time after arrival. The cattle are of great substance and quality, and all dark coloured—reds or full roans. Three are bulls, and the remainder young cows and heifers.

There was a great increase of stock and implements at the Glasgow Agricultural Meeting, which took place last week. Ayrshire cattle were largely represented, and Mr. A. Dykes took the first prize for cows with a very fine specimen. Sir M. K. Shaw Stewart gained the premium for bulls; Mr. J. Wilson, of Boghall, coming second. The heifers as a lot were not good. Among the Clydesdale horses Mr. W. Findlay took the first prize for mares, and Mr. Geo. Knox showed and won with a very fine two-year-old filly. In a large collection of collie dogs Mr. Alex. Hamilton's came first. Prices generally were very high, and as much as 100 gs. a piece was asked for some of the Ayrshire cattle.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Elizabeth Georgiana, Dowager Baroness Clinton, daughter of William, sixth Marquis of Lothian, and relict of the Right Hon. Charles Rodolph Trefusis Baron Clinton, was proved in London, on the 6th inst., under £14,000 personally, by her sons, the Hon. Mark George Kerr Rolle, which latter name he assumed in 1852, after his uncle, the late Lord Rolle; and the Hon. Walter Rodolph Trefusis, the joint acting executors. The will is dated 1867, and a codicil, 1869; and the testatrix died, March 19 last, at her residence, 67, Prince's-gate, Hyde Park. Her Ladyship leaves all her property to her unmarried daughters, and, if only one, to her alone; and declares that she does not exercise the power of appointment given to her over her late husband's property, from which she enjoyed a life interest. The same will therefore be divided equally amongst all their children.

The will of the Marchioness Alicia de Bugnano has just been proved in London; also that of Mrs. Augusta Ivers Mary Dixon, which was sworn under £400,000.

The will of Mrs. Mary Basden, relict of Rear-Admiral Charles Basden, was proved in London by her nephews, William Clode Braddow, Esq., and Rear-Admiral Richard Strode Hewlett, C.B., the trustees and executors. The personality was sworn under £2000. The will is dated May, 1870, and a codicil, July following, and the testatrix died at her residence, Lansdowne-place, Plymouth, on March 31 last. There are many small pecuniary legacies and specific bequests of family relics, naval pieces, models, trophies, and curiosities left to near relatives and friends. The surplus residue she leaves to her sister Sarah, relict of the Rev. William Cowland.

The will of Mrs. Eliza Watson, of Loughton, Essex, was proved, in London, under £35,000, and contains bequests to upwards of forty charitable institutions, all free of duty—viz., the Society for the Relief of Poor Pious Clergy, Asylum for Idiots, and the Royal Hospital for Incurables, each £1000; and £100 to each of the following:—The London Orphan Asylum, Infant Orphan Asylum, National Orphan Asylum, St. Anne's Society, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Indigent Blind Asylum, National Benevolent Institution, Needlewomen's Provident Society, London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution, Royal Life-Boat Institution, Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society, Mendicity Society, Association for the Relief of Destitution, Refuge for the Destitute, Houseless Poor Society, Royal Humane Society, Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, Soup Kitchen Society, Ragged School Union, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Home for Starving Dogs, Society for the Due Observance of the Lord's Day, Operative Jewish Converts Society, Church of England Scripture Readers' Society, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, Brompton Consumption Hospital, Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Hospital for Sick Children, Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, City of London Truss Society, London Fever Hospital, Accidental Relief Society, Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, National Hospital for Paralysis, Glandular Hospital, City of London Lying-in Hospital, Guy's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and King's College Hospital.

## THE EVE OF THE DERBY.

The annual summer meeting of English horse-lovers on the breezy downs of Epsom is nigh at hand. Three o'clock next Wednesday is the hour of the important contest. The Derby Stakes, for three-year-old colts and fillies—so called from the first prize for horse-racing offered in England, a silver cup, given by an Earl of Derby, before Newmarket course was opened—will at that hour be lost and won. Our special chronicler and commentator who deals with National Sports will say what ought to be remarked upon this occasion. In the present Number, printed in the week before the Derby Day, will be found two or three Illustrations, from sketches made last year, of the scenes usually to be witnessed a few hours earlier than "the great event," in the neighbourhood of the winning post and of the Grand Stand. The gathering of a motley multitude of people—men, women, and children—intending to earn, or to beg, or perhaps to steal, or to gain by cheating, or to win by any means whatever, a few shillings from the careless and unwary, whose pockets are better filled, takes place on the Tuesday. Many hundreds lie that night upon the ground, some in gipsy tents, or in waggons, or under their carts and barrows, some in the open air without shelter. It is rather too cold for this bivouac on the Downs, in such a May as we feel this year. Sometimes it is wet; stormy rain, and even snow, have been experienced not seldom, in that exposed and lofty situation. But the encampment will nevertheless take place; the booths and tents will be pitched, the bundles will be opened, the fires of sticks will be kindled, and the kettle will be heated for tea, coffee, or grog. The donkey or the dog, which drew the little cart with its load of nuts, gingerbread, and sweetmeats for sale, or with the apparatus of a gambling trickster, will be turned loose on the open turf. The detachment of metropolitan police, stationed there to keep order, to prevent the robberies and murders which would else surely be perpetrated, in that strange wild assembly, during the night, may divert themselves with a cockshy, or a fling of the knobstick. Darkness falls upon the scene; the weary people, having trudged and tramped sixteen miles from town, and expecting a day of greater fatigue and excitement, lie down to get some rest. Bill Sikes, of Dove-court, Ratcliff-highway, is soon wrapped in an innocent slumber, and dreams of his mother's kiss to him lying a babe on her bosom. Old Muzzy, the drunken cadger of Clare-market, is equally removed, in his snoring sleep, from consciousness of the realities of Epsom Downs. He fancies himself the Crown Prince of Prussia, on the eve of a battle against the French army, reposing, like a hero and warrior, with "his martial cloak around him." It is a pity some of these people should be awakened. Better for themselves and their victims if they could sleep at least twenty-four hours, till the hundred thousand spectators of the Derby have returned to London.

There was a fall of snow in several parts of the country early on Wednesday morning.

The steam-ship Breadalbane, from Liverpool for Bombay, via the Suez Canal, has been wrecked in the Red Sea.

The late Mr. James Heysham, of Borrans-hill, Carlisle, has bequeathed to the Carlisle Town Council £2000, to form a fund for a public park and recreation-ground. The bequest was announced to the Council last week; but the executors had been advised that the bequest was void. It was resolved to take the opinion of Sir Roundell Palmer on the subject.

The Wanstead Musical Union, a flourishing suburban society, gave a concert—including Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum"—and selections from Sir Julius Benedict's cantata "Undine"—on Wednesday week, in aid of the funds of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum. The entertainment was financially and artistically a success.

A loan collection of Sèvres porcelain has been opened to the public in the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum. The specimens number about one hundred pieces, and the series begins with the Vincennes period, and the latest date 1832. All the principal colours for which this factory was celebrated are shown, and some of the pieces are remarkably fine, although none are of large size. The contributors to this interesting display are mostly residents.

The new county lunatic asylum for Cheshire, situated at Macclesfield, has been opened for the reception of patients. The building has cost about £120,000, and covers an area of nine acres and a half, and there are surrounding it some seventy acres of pleasure-grounds and lands for agricultural pursuits. It has been between three and four years in course of erection, and it is calculated to accommodate 700 patients. The building is in the Italian style of architecture, the architect being Mr. R. Griffiths, of Stafford.

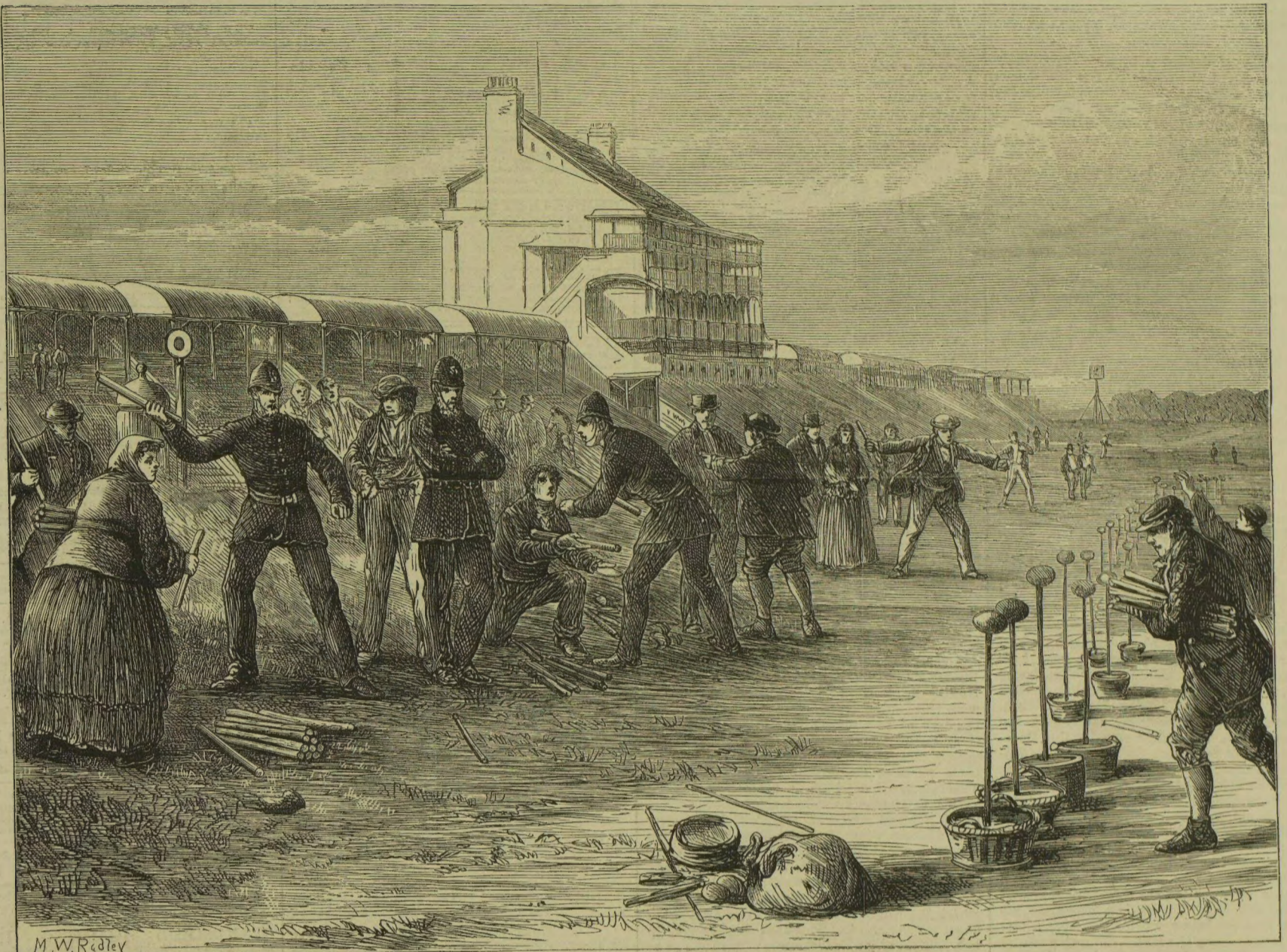
The programme of the twelfth prize meeting, which is to take place at Wembley on this year, has been issued. The camp will be ready for occupation on Saturday, July 8, and the shooting will commence on the following Monday. The entries for the Queen's prize and for the St. George's Vase close on May 29. The entries for all comers close on June 3. The Queen's prize will be of the total aggregate value of £1515, exclusive of medals and badges. The best shot will receive the silver medal and the silver badge of the association and £60 in money. Each of the next twenty-nine will receive a badge and £15 in money, and each of the next thirty a badge and £10. The competition for the St. George's Vase will commence on July 11.

Sir Hope Grant, in his report on the volunteer review at Brighton, objects to such large displays as being detrimental to the force, and calculated to do more harm than good, inasmuch as there is neither time nor opportunity to correct any fault that takes place. He compliments the men, and believes that the officers were anxious to do their duty, but tells the latter that there were grave errors in some of the positions taken up, and had it been in actual warfare, whole brigades would have been annihilated in a few minutes. The General therefore suggests that reviews on so extensive a scale be discontinued. He almost despairs of seeing the volunteers become really efficient till they have a longer period of drill and are placed under military control when under arms.

A riot is reported from Grimsby, in Lincolnshire. On Monday night the house of Mr. Holland, surgeon, a town councillor and magistrate, was surrounded by a large mob, and the windows on the ground and first floors were demolished. Mr. Holland had prosecuted his cook for stealing a postage-stamp. He did not press for more than a formal conviction, and she received the nominal sentence of one day's imprisonment. The young woman went to Louth, where she had friends, and was told that her young man had declared that he would have nothing more to do with her. She thereupon poisoned herself. A misstatement of the facts concerning the prosecution was put forward, and popular indignation against Mr. Holland was the consequence. A procession of effigies, burning tar barrels, and music paraded the streets, ending in the attack upon Mr. Holland's house.



THE EVE OF THE DERBY.



EVE OF THE DERBY: AT THE WINNING-POST.



THE DERBY DAY: EARLY MORNING ON EPSOM DOWNS.

## LAW AND POLICE.

Sir Robert Phillimore, Judge of the Court of Admiralty and of the Court of Arches, has consented to accept for the present the office of Judge Advocate General, vacant by the death of Mr. J. R. Davison.

The action of ejectment, by which practically the possession of the whole of the Tichborne estates will be settled, was resumed, yesterday week, in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine having concluded his opening speech on the part of the plaintiff, a number of affidavits which had been sworn, including that of the late Lady Tichborne, were put in and read. This was succeeded by some oral testimony. Lady Tichborne's affidavit fills more than a column of the *Times*. As already stated, she had the fullest belief that the present claimant was her lost son. The affidavit of Mr. Edward Hopkins, solicitor (deceased), states that Mr. Hopkins entertained no doubt whatever of the claimant's identity; and that of Jervis Morans Long states that the deponent remembered hunting with the claimant when he was a boy with the Hampshire hounds. He afterwards saw him at Sydney, and was so convinced that he was Sir Roger Tichborne that he had advanced him £200 to pay his passage home. John Waddington's affidavit stated he was in the same regiment as Mr. Tichborne, and gave him riding drills. On Monday, March 26, 1867, he saw him in London. The claimant then named to him things which made him quite certain he was the Mr. Tichborne of the Carabiniers. He had since seen him, and had no doubt of his identity. The Rev. Henry Hubbard, Rector of Cheriton, Southampton, was called to prove the handwriting of a deceased witness. He was cross-examined, and said that Roger Tichborne, when he saw him before he left England, was short and thin, and looked like an Englishman. He had since seen the claimant at Lady Tichborne's funeral, and he went into the pulpit to have a good look at him. He was not like Roger Tichborne at all, and his firm belief was that he was not the man. On Monday James McCann, who had acted as regimental servant to the claimant when the latter was in the Carabiniers twenty years ago, underwent a lengthened examination, and from first to last he adhered to the conviction that the claimant, whom he recognised in court, was, as he termed him, "his old master." Another witness, examined in order to introduce a document as evidence, was Mr. Dobinson, the solicitor to the defendants. In the course of his testimony he referred to a conversation with Mr. Holmes, a solicitor who formerly represented the plaintiff, and who, having expressed his opinion that the latter was an impostor, afterwards retired from the case. Colonel Norbury and Major Haywood, who were formerly with the claimant in the Carabiniers, were amongst the witnesses on Tuesday, and both recognised him as their brother officer of former times. George Wild, officers' batman to the same regiment at the period spoken of, also identified the claimant. Several letters written by the latter were read, and their defective orthography and baldness of style were the subject of observation. Evidence in support of the claimant was continued on Wednesday. Major-General Custance; Mr. J. D. Churston, a magistrate for the county of Lincoln; Mr. W. Quinn, a retired sergeant-major living in York; and Mr. William Fry, of the Staff College, Sandhurst, all spoke positively to the plaintiff as having been in the 6th Dragoon Guards at the same time with themselves. On Thursday the claimant was identified as Mr. Tichborne by Mrs. Sherston, the wife of Captain Sherston; by Colonel Charles Sawyer, of the Carabiniers; by Mr. John Moore, who had been in Mr. R. Tichborne's service at Upton, in 1852; and by Mr. John Greenwood, who had been a military tailor.

The "Paraguayan case," as it is called in the Scotch papers, which had occupied the Court of Session at Edinburgh for several days, was concluded on Saturday night. The pursuer was Dr. Stewart, a Scotch physician; and the defendant M. Gelot, a Paris banker, holder of a bill for £4000, indorsed by Dr. Stewart and drawn on his brother in Galashiels, Scotland. The object of the action was to obtain the reduction or setting aside of that bill, which Dr. Stewart gave to Madame Lynch, who was then living with President Lopez at the headquarters of his army during the Paraguayan war. Dr. Stewart's allegation was that, without receiving value for it, he granted the bill to Madame Lynch under fear of death, owing to the great influence she had over Lopez, and the many cases of imprisonment, flogging, torture, and death that were taking place at the instance of Lopez while Dr. Stewart was connected with the Paraguayan war. At a former trial the jury decided in favour of Stewart; but on Saturday they found him liable in payment of the bill, because, although it had been obtained from him through fear and force, yet he had acknowledged his liability by, eighteen months afterwards, writing a letter asking his brother to pay the amount of the bill from funds he had lodged in the Bank of Scotland. Madame Lynch was in the witness-box nearly five hours.

The trial of the action which Messrs. Gourlay and Co. brought, in the Scotch Court of Session, against Messrs. Watt and McMillan, in reference to the ship *Spray* of the Ocean, ended, yesterday week, in a verdict for the defendants.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court two persons pleaded guilty to a charge of smoking on the Metropolitan Railway. Mr. Barker fined each of the defendants 20s. and costs, or, in default,

seven days' imprisonment, and said if that did not check the evil he should in future cases inflict the full penalty.

There were two prosecutions under the Sanitary Act on Tuesday. At Marlborough-street, an owner of some house property was fined 2gs. and 12s. 6d. costs for keeping her premises in a filthy condition, injurious to health. At Marylebone, a contractor was fined £2 12s. for allowing a barge containing vegetable matter to remain on the Grand Junction Canal, to the annoyance of the inhabitants.

Edmund Walter Pook, who is in custody on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of the girl Clousen, was again brought up on remand, at the Greenwich Police Court, on Saturday. The principal witness was Dr. Letheby, who detailed the result of the scientific examination of the articles which he had received from the police. On the left leg of the prisoner's trousers he found a human hair, 7½ in. in length, corresponding in appearance as well as in structure with that of the deceased. On the same garment, on the right-hand wrist of the shirt, and on the hat he discovered several spots of blood. Upon the hammer were many pieces of hair similar to that of the murdered girl, besides clots and stains of blood and printer's ink. After the production of some evidence bearing upon the movements of the prisoner on the night of the tragedy, another remand was granted. The Coroner's inquest on the body of the girl was resumed on Tuesday. The only thing which transpired worthy of remark is that the person who bought the hammer on the 22nd ult., who has always been held by the prosecution to be the prisoner, was proved to be a plasterer's lad. The shopkeeper, whose wife sold another hammer on the 24th, but could not remember to whom, was treated by Mr. Poland as a hostile witness, and not only he, but his wife, obtained scant courtesy at the hands of the learned counsel. The inquiry was again adjourned.

A case of child-murder at Steeple Claydon, in Buckinghamshire, is a rather remarkable one. Dunlop Bruce Logan, five years old, was living with three other children of his family under the care of two maiden ladies named Donnell, their parents being in India. The nurse to whose charge the children were confided by their parents, Catherine Muir, was warmly attached to all of them, but especially to the little boy, to whom she had acted as wet nurse in his infancy, and had promised her master and mistress when they left England that she would never leave their children while she lived. The Misses Donnell gave her notice, however, in consequence of some misunderstanding, and on the morning of the day on which she was to leave she sent the nursemaid down stairs for a knife, which was brought to her, and then, sending the maid down stairs to get the children's breakfast, she cut the little boy's throat. At the inquest the jury found a verdict of "Wilful murder" against her.

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HOWARD'S PATENT.  
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The best, simplest, and most durable Machines. They leave no  
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leave it on the lawn by taking the box off. They are fitted with  
the best wheel gearing, the best steel-edged knives and hardened  
steel pivots and bearings, 5000 now in use. Sizes from 8 in. to 20 in.  
Prices from 55s. Carriage paid to all the principal Railway Stations  
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## ICE SAFES or REFRIGERATORS Fitted

with Water-Tanks and Filters, and every modern improvement.  
The New American Double-Wall Ice-Water Plickers,  
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is that manufactured by the PURE WATER COMPANY  
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All other Aerated Waters supplied.

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The above Ales are now being supplied in the finest  
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## DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern  
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The "Food Journal" says:—

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Works for Dietetic Preparations—Dianna-place, Euston-road.  
Epps's Cacaoine is also prepared with condensed milk, and sold in  
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## EPPS'S

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"Nous n'avons en France qu'une seule usine où la préparation  
du Cacao emploie un matériel et un personnel aussi considérables  
que ceux que nous avons vus dans l'usine de Messieurs Epps.  
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Specifically prepared for sufferers from Indigestion, Debility,  
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Sold in Tins, from 1s. 6d., by all Chemists and Italian Ware-  
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1 lb. equaling 42 lb. of butcher's meat, is certified as most valuable  
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Sold by all Grocers and Confectioners in the Kingdom, in 1d. and  
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Old knives cleaned with this preparation bear a brilliancy  
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CHARCOAL is recommended by the highest medical authori-  
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in the London Hospitals, and is the best-known preventive against  
infectious and epidemic diseases, simply by its action in absorbing  
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NOVELTIES in SILK MANTLES and JACKETS.  
Assortment complete. From 23s. 6d. to 20s.  
Illustrations now ready.  
Cashmere Mantles and Jackets  
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The shapes are very becoming and very prettily trimmed.  
Prices from 18s. 6d. upwards.

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Pusher Half-Squares, Squares, Rotondes, Jackets, &c.,  
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Various New and Fashionable Shapes in each  
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Limerick, Antwerp, Ghent, Calais, Honiton,  
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A splendid lot of Real Black Lace Squares and Half-Squares,  
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New Patterns, and very cheap.

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PETER ROBINSON'S Guinea Waterproofs. Warranted.  
Paletots, with sleeves and capes, in various shades  
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Illustrations forwarded on application.

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A Sheet of Illustrations of Children's Costumes  
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**RICH MOUSSELINES DE SOIE,**  
Choice Silk Grenadines, Crêpes de Paris, &c.,  
Plain in every quality, Stripes in all sizes, Broché in many designs,  
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"CACHEMIRE D'ALSACE" (Registered).  
In 68 Shades of Colour, at 13s. 9d. the Dress.  
2000 pieces of this charming material have been made  
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## FRENCH MUSLINS, Very Cheap.

A Special Sale of over 3000 pieces  
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Many thousands of Pieces of these Goods, in most elegant designs,  
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In Four Cords and Three Whites,  
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Also, New Linen Gingham, at 8s. 9d. the Dress.

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each quality guaranteed to wear, amongst which are the follow-  
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850 pieces of Gros de Suez (a rich Corded Silk), both sides alike,  
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## TISSU DE VENISE,

a Roman Silk of natural colour, with beautifully-tinted satin  
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Price 1½ guinea the Dress of 12 yards,  
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Cloud Balloons, twilled and plain; new Washing Satin Cloths, Silk  
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Designs of Costumes forwarded on application. The execution  
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In consequence of the unsettled state of the Continental Trade,  
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Rich Plain Silks and Satins in the Newest Colours, made for the  
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4000 Yards Coloured Point de Soies, from 3s. 11d. to 6s. 11d. per  
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New Fancy Silks, from 2½s. the Dress. Twilled Lyons Foulards,  
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Ladies will find at Compton House a very choice and exten-  
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DRESSMAKING.—Experienced Dressmakers wait upon Ladies  
at their own residences.  
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Purchaser and Manufacturer.  
ALBERT MARCHAND, 189, Regent-street, W.,  
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FOULARD DRESSES. He will be most happy to forward all  
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The Watteau, Pompadour, and Chintz Costumes being so extremely  
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All patterns post-free.

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STRIPED GRENADINES, most beautiful colours, white  
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## LADIES' BOOTS for the SEASON.

Kid Walking-Boots, with Button or Elastic, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled  
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Question from "The Queen."  
Ladies in all quarters of the civilised world are now asking each  
other, where are the originators and ministers of Parisian fashions  
in dress? What has become of them?

Answer from "The Morning Post."  
M. Worth, Fingert, Abel, Hentzen, Jourdan, Viracloeu, and  
Villain being advised by Messrs. JAY that their buyers were  
coming over to Paris, prepared a most attractive choice of Mantles,  
Silk Dresses, and Costumes; while Mesdames Virot, Valerie Gravet,  
Maria Hamm, Mantel, Joffroy, Paquet and Ester Bardier, having  
been similarly advised by Messrs. JAY, have been equally suc-  
cessful in their bounteous supply of Millinery and Head-Dresses.

## CONTINENTAL TASTE.

Messrs. JAY have the honour to announce to their distin-  
guished Customers that, notwithstanding the political confusion,  
which exist in France, the Parisian modistes and costuriers are as  
active as ever, and have furnished Messrs. JAY with some of the  
prettiest and most striking NOVELTIES in COSTUMES, DRESSES,  
MANTLES, and MILLINERY they have had on show for many  
years.  
JAYS.

## CONTINENTAL TASTE

MANTLES FOR MAY.  
Messrs. JAY have never been better supplied, during their long  
experience in the importation of Fashions, with Mantles than at  
the present time. They therefore confidently invite their distin-  
guished patronesses and all other ladies to a careful inspection of  
the same.  
JAYS.

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Messrs. JAY have received from Paris some beautiful Mantles  
specially prepared for the International Exhibition in London,  
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JAYS.

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always at command experienced Dressmakers and Milliners  
who act as travellers, so that, in the event of immediate Mourning  
being required, or any other sudden emergency for Dress, one can  
be dispatched to any part of the Kingdom on receipt of letter or  
telegram, without any expense whatever to the purchaser.  
All articles are marked in plain figures, and charges are the same as  
if the goods were bought for ready money at the warehouse in  
Regent-street.  
Messrs. JAY, having adopted a fixed tariff, publish the following  
epitome of their charges for

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Making Dress, with plain Skirt .. .. 10s. 6d.  
Making Dress, with Tucks of Crêpe or Fancy Trim-  
mings .. .. from 14s. 6d.  
Making Bodice and Mounting Skirt into band .. 7s. 6d.  
Making Widow's Bodice, ditto .. .. 8s. 6d.  
Mounting Skirt into band, with Alpaca Pocket .. 1s. 6d.  
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Mounting ditto ditto, without Pocket .. .. 1s. 6d.  
Silk Body Lining .. .. 5s. 6d.  
Silk Sleeve Lining .. .. 3s. 6d.  
Silk Low Body and Sleeve Lining .. .. 5s. 6d.  
Lawn Body Lining .. .. 1s. 6d.  
Sleeve Lining .. .. 1s. 6d.  
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Peterham Ribbon, for banding .. .. 0s. 8d.  
Peterham Waistband, Covered Crêpe and Rosette .. 2s. 6d.  
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Tucker, Braid, and Trimmings, extra.  
The London General Mourning Warehouse,  
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## COURT TRAINS, and SILKS for Dinner

and Walking Dresses.  
SPECIAL PURCHASES at Special Prices.  
Rich STRIPED OTTOMAN SILKS, Duchesse Satins, New Shades  
in Poul de Soie, &c. Full Dress of 14 yards to 9s.  
Fancy Stripe and Chintz Silks, 24s. to 35s. 6d.  
Black Silks that we wear well, 24s. to 35s. 6d. for 14 yards to 8s.  
GASK and GASK (late GRANT and GASK),  
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## THE LATEST FASHIONS.

GASK and GASK have been fortunate in just receiving the  
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Paris houses.

## SUPERB SILK COSTUMES and TUNICS.

Costumes in Foulards, Tasseres, and various new mixed Fabrics, a  
large collection of all kinds, at most moderate prices.  
The New Batiste, Lawn, French Canvas Costumes,  
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All the New Materials and New Shades for DRESSES and  
COSTUMES, Piques, Lawns, Brillants, Batistes, &c. &c. &c. &c.  
Alpaca, Lustrines, Washing Satins, with an exceptional purchase  
of the NEW EXHIBITION CLOTHS, in all the New Shades, at  
10½d. per yard, previously 18d. An immense assortment to select  
from.  
All sold at very lowest cash prices.  
Patterns free to the country.  
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FOR MEDIUM SILKS, BAKER and CRISP.

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FOR COSTUMES, BAKER and CRISP.

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FOR NEW ENGRAVINGS, BAKER and CRISP.

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198, Regent-st., London.

## REDMAYNE, GONNER, and CO. beg to

call especial attention to their New Shades (Camel) in  
GROS GRAINS and POULT DE SOIE, manufactured exclusively  
for themselves. Their Stock is also now complete in articles  
adapted for the present time, as Mantles, Jackets, Costumes, Laces,  
Lingerie, Muslins, Parasols, and Fancy Goods.—19 and 20, New  
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## WEDDING OUTFIT for £40.

During the present sale this Outfit will be sold  
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Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

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This Outfit for a "Little Stranger" may be procured during  
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5000 yards to choose from, commencing at  
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Japanese Silks (best quality), 21s. 6d. Dress 12 yds.  
Elegant Co. (times 1s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. bodice included).  
Choice New Mantles and Jackets, 1

## NEW MUSIC.

**DE KONTSKI'S SULTANE FATIMA**  
VAISE. Performed by the Composer at the Balled and other Concerts with the greatest success. Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

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**THE ROYAL BRIDESMAIDS' WALTZ.** A New Waltz by DAN GODFREY (Bandmaster Grenadier Guards), Composed in honour of the Marriage of H.R.H. Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne, and beautifully illustrated with Medallion Portraits of the Eight Bridesmaids, from Photographs by Mr. John Watkins, Parliament-street. Price 4s., postage-free. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and every Music-seller in the Kingdom.  
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